

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, July 2nd, 1894.

The Pope's Once more the aged Muezzin from the "Princes and topmost minaret in Christendom has proclaimed aloud in the hearing of all the nations, "There is no God but God, and the Pope is the vicegerent of God." This time his sonorous cry is addressed no longer to the bishops and clergy and laity of the Catholic Church. The Pope, in his new encyclical on Christian unity, appeals directly to the princes and peoples without distinction of religious And the good old man, standing in the shadow of another world, lifts up his voice and pleads with passionate eloquence for the restoration of the unity of Christendom. He adjures the Oriental Churches to return to the Roman fold, and promises them that, if they do, the privileges of their patriarchates and the rites of their liturgies shall never be abrogated. Turning to the Protestant world, he exhorts it to seek for safety in the shelter of the authority of the Roman See. Protestantism, he thinks, is drifting through rationalism to a denial of the inspiration of the Bible and the Divinity of Christ, and from that to the abyss of naturalism and materialism there is but a short step. Return, oh ye backsliding children, return to the one fold whereof the successor of St. Peter is the one shepherd, so that we may all have one faith, one hope, and one charity, based on the same Gospel! And all the people do not say Amen.

The True "The old, old story," growls the man in Road to the street. The lion will lie down with Unity. the lamb, but the lamb must be inside the lion. But even the man in the street is beginning to recognise that the restoration of the union of all moral forces is the indispensable condition of social

amelioration-see in passing Mr. Dearmer's remarkable paper on this subject in "The New Party." If the Pope could give us this unity, we would gladly receive it from his hands. In great things as in small it is not well to look a gift horse in the mouth. If the Pope would but help us to do the work that lies ready to our hands, he might keep his dogmas as Kaiser Wilhelm no doubt keeps the weapons and armour of his ancestors. They are quite authentic, no doubt. They were in their time the best that could be forged; and they are interesting relics with romantic associations. But to safeguard the Fatherland and to maintain the unity of the German Empire, the Hohenzollerns had to have recourse to more up-to-date weapons. And to reconstitute the Unity of Christendom, it is as necessary to forget the things which are behind and press forward to overcome modern foes with modern weapons as it was to ignore archæological differences about crossbows and drawbridges when reconstituting the unity of Germany.

Christian reunion is only possible on the of the Eng-basis of practical altruistic work to realise lish-speaking to-day the ideals recognised by all, leaving things of yesterday and speculations as to to-morrow entirely on one side. But even the Tablet, which is both English and Catholic, cannot escape from the hide-bound narrowness of its sectarian shibboleth. It says:—

To the Anglo-Saxon race, as the great colonising stock, which, after peopling the Western and Australasian worlds, is now, with unexhausted vitality, entering on the settlement of the Dark Continent, belongs the primacy in the task of rendering the universe a homogeneous whole. The extension of the English language alone, as the inheritance of a multitude to which every generation gives vast increase, provides in itself the machinery for a further levelling down of international

distinctions. The commanding influence of a common speech in harmonising all forms of thought and feeling can hardly be over-estimated, and vast regions of the earth are now welded into an intellectual unit by this engine alone. But particularism in religion is inconsistent with England's great mission to the world at large, and its fulfilment would be enormously hastened and facilitated by her re-conversion to the Catholic faith.

By which of course the Tablet means the Roman dogma and ecclesiastical system, which, whether true or false, unfortunately at this moment divides men most.

'An Object No one can cast a glance over England Lesson in or America without seeing how terribly Dis-Union. the Roman Church itself bars the way to union, and hinders all manner of good works by the jealousy and alarm which its absolute and arrogant assumption excites among the nations. United States the anti-papal spirit is attaining dimensions which seem to some observers not unlikely to result in bloodshed, and in the United Kingdom the dread of Rome Rule is at the bottom of most of the opposition to Home Rule. Why, to refer to a very small instance of this evil spirit, just look at the bitterness and waste of power that this sectarian feud between papists and anti-papists causes at our very doors. Dr. Barnardo twenty-eight years ago with a couple of hundred pounds began to try to save the neglected waifs and strays of our streets. No work more distinctively Christian could be conceived, and no work has been more magnificently successful. Last year he received £134,000 for the maintenance of his orphanages, and no fewer than 5,000 helpless little ones have found in Dr. Barnardo a father in their need. But because of a miserable wrangle over the souls of some half-dozen gutter-snipes, the Roman Church and Dr. Barnardo have been and still are at cross purposes, and instead of the Pope co-operating as he ought to do with Dr. Barnardo and rejoicing over the success with which he has done Christ's work for 28,000 destitute orphans, there are probably few Catholics in England who would not rejoice if Dr. Barnardo came to grief. And all for the sake of half-a-dozen street arabs who, but for Dr. Barnardo, would in all probability have gone to the devil without let or hindrance. The A.P.A. fanaticism is detestable, and Dr. Barnardo's Ulster Orangeism is pitifully absurd. But if the good Pope could but make all his clergy practise the charity which he preaches, and allow no ecclesiastical and dogmatic differences to impair the cordiality of their recognition of all works done for the service of man, we should be appreciably nearer Christian reunion

and even of an organic reunion with the Roman Sec. But there must be a good deal of give and take on both sides before that comes to pass,

While the Pope is exhorting to unity, the Conference. English-speaking man is setting to work to achieve it. The Inter-colonial Conference, which is this month assembled at Ottawa, is in many ways one of the most remarkable manifestations of the aspiration after unity that this generation has seen. What more startling illustration of the extent of the British Empire could we have than the fact that Ottawa, in the Dominion of Canada, is regarded as the most convenient centre for the discussion of the joint concerns of Australia, South Africa, and North America? And what more cheering spectacle could the old country desire than this assemblage of her stalwart



SIR JOHN THOMPSON, Prime Minister of Canada.

sons from the uttermost ends of the earth in the capital of the Canadian Dominion, to consult as to their common interests and the promotion of a closer union and a quicker communication between each other? The proceedings at the opening of the Conference seem to have been harmonious and enthusi-Nothing was more significant than the reception accorded to the South Africans and the enthusiasm with which every reference to Mr. Cecil Rhodes was received by the delegates. The merits of Mr. Rhodes as an Empire builder are evidently not unappreciated in the other colonies. The Conference has just settled down to business, but it seems indubitable that it will contribute materially to the common sentiment of a common race, and that the exchange of experiences between reprecon

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sentatives of the different colonies cannot fail to contribute to the more intelligent and more harmonious administration of all Imperial affairs.

The Great On Saturday, June 23, at five minutes to Grandson of ten o'clock at night, a baby boy was born the Queen. in Richmond Park, whose advent must be counted among the many other collateral securities for the maintenance of the union of the British Empire. The birth of a son to the Duchess of York has placed the succession of the Crown as far beyond the risk of casualty as is possible in these mortal things. After the Queen, we have in the direct line of succession the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, and the new royal baby, whose horoscope has already been calculated by the astrologers, and declared to promise excellent things, for the stars, as long experience shows, can play the courtier when they please. If the York marriage had been childless the daughter of the Duke of Fife would have been next in succession, and for some reason or other it is the fashion to pretend that this would have been unpopular, although it is difficult to say why, seeing that England has prospered always more under her queens than her kings. It is curious to note in these democratic days that the monarchy is one of those few institutions which seems to increase in popularity with its age. Like some great oak it strikes its roots deeper and deeper each succeeding century, and even the most advanced Republicans admit that the golden circlet of the Imperial crown is one of the most potent of the influences which keeps our empire together. Romance and antiquity count for much even in the Old World, whereas in the New, where distance lends enchantment to the view, it is difficult to over-estimate their potency.

The Opening At the same time it is difficult to conceal of the Tower one's irritation at the persistence with Bridge. which royalty muffs its chances. Here, for instance, was the opening of the Tower Bridge, a magnificent work which has given an adequate gateway to the port of London. It was opened on Saturday, June 30th, by the Prince of Wales and a bevy of royalties. Traffic was stopped for a couple of hours on Saturday morning in order to allow the princes and princesses with their archbishop in waiting to drive through the City, and when the ceremony was complete they returned by the river. It was a glorious day in June; the sun was bright, the tide was high, and if ever there was an occasion which lent itself to an imposing pageant on the Thames, this was the day. Even the most unimaginative of chamberlains might for once

have risen to the occasion, and have utilised the scenic properties of the monarchy for a great river fête. All London would have turned out to see the royal barge leading an aquatic procession from the Tower to Westminster amid the thundering salutes of cannon, the joyous pealing of bells, and the clash of military music. But, instead of such an imposing pageant, royalties came up the river on board a penny steamboat which, but for the fact that it carried the royal standard and was somewhat profusely adorned with flowers, differed little from any picnic party on the river. One of the duties of monarchy is to relieve the dull drab of democratic monotony by the radiant colour and glittering brilliance of royal pageantry. But, so far from realising this, royalty is year after year beaten by the Lord Mayor of London.

Mhen one section of the English-speaking war in the United States.

When one section of the English-speaking race is drawing closer together and rejoicing in the additional security that is afforded against any interruption in the

line of succession, the other section of the race is exhibiting a very different spectacle. Hardly has the prolonged and embittered dispute in the bituminous coal trade been settled by a patch-work agreement than another dispute has arisen which has assumed in a moment far more gigantic proportions. The Pullman Company, the owners of the town of Pullman in the neighbourhood of Chicago, and the manufacturers of the well-known Pullman Palace cars, have for some months past been in dispute with their workmen. They differed about wages. The Company declared that they could prove that they had been working without profit merely to keep their establishment going. When, however, a demand was made that they should submit their books for inspection they refused. Their employés declined to accept the wages offered them, and a strike took place. For several weeks it was fought quietly and without incident. Finding that they were making no headway, the men applied to the railway employés, and appealed to them to make common cause against the Pullman Company. After some negotiations the railway men agreed, and the end of June witnessed a general strike on two-thirds of the railways of the United States against the Pullman cars.

A Rallway The strike took the form of a refusal Blockade of to drive any train to which a Pullman Civilisation. car was attached. The result was to paralyse traffic on all the thirty-two lines of rail which lead to Chicago. Business at the Union Stock Yards,

which are fed daily from the country with stock, was suspended, and Chicago was threatened with the miseries of a siege. It is difficult for any one who has not been in America to imagine the extent to which every one is at the mercy of the railroads. Chicago and any other large American city can no more feed itself than can London, and a railway

blockade would place the whole community on short commons, and if continued long enough would have the same results as a protracted siege by a hostile power. The railway have of course a perfect right to strike if they keep within the limits of the law, but the consequences are appalling. The mail trains cannot run, and an attempt to force the blockade by employing superior officials has been met with open violence. For men on strike in the United States have the same savage indifference to bloodshed that characterised the trades unions of Sheffield in the middle of this century. The Federal Gevernment has interfered, and strike s to be crushed if need be by military force.



THE VAMPIRE OF CAPITALISM. (From a design by Herr Otto Marcus, reproduced from "Der Wahrer Jacob.")

This strike is the more annoying, for, Coxeyism. according to the reports published in the American Review of Reviews, there was visible throughout the States a slight but perceptible revival of trade which was absorbing the Coxeyites, who are still marching on Washington and are contemplating the holding of a great demonstration on the fourth of July. Coxey is to be run for Congress, and was received with great enthusiasm on his

release from the gaol to which he was consigned for trampling on the grass of the Capitol without leave. Notwithstanding these optimist expectations I do not think that America has seen the last of Coxevism -not by a long way. A correspondent in Chicago sends me a curious sidelight on the question. Investigation has shown that most of the soldiers of

> Coxey and the other "generals," who have been concentrating on Washington, are Americans. They maintain that the trades unions have practically fallen into the hands of foreigners, who refuse to allow the American youth to learn their trades. This limitation of the apprenticeship secures a temporary monopoly of work for the old hands, but it leaves the young Americans without the technical training to which they had looked forward. One result of this is likely to be the establishment of technical schools on a much larger scale than has yet been contemplated. this as it may, the industrial problem in the United States is singularly interesting and instructive, but with a stupidity almost beyond belief

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our newspapers continue to ignore the whole of the American movement as if it were of no more significance than the campaigning of insurgents in some South American Republic.

The Murder If our newspapers neglect to report the of President obscure but sensational occurrences which accompany the evolution of a new state of things in America, they have exhausted the resources of their space in describing the events which

have followed the assassination of President Carnot. President Carnot was paying a visit to Lyons, and while driving through the streets on Sunday, June 24th, he was stabbed in the abdomen by an Italian Anarchist, who was allowed to approach the carriage in the belief that he was about to present a peti-

tion. The wound was fatal, and the President expired within a few hours. His death produced a profound sensation, not merely in France, but throughout the whole of Europe. It is, indeed, the first considerable success which the Anarchist party has achieved since the Nihilists blew up the Tzar. Since then, the party of dynamite has succeeded achieving nothing beyond the wholesale murder of persons of no political import-It is ance. notable to remark that in achieving their first considerable success they have abandoned their favourite weapon and fallen back upon the primitive dagger. It is

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one more illustration of the fact that if an assassin is willing to give his life for that of his victim he can almost always make the exchange.

Assassinations and Collery Explosions. newspapers is all the more remarkable as, politically, the assassination is not of much significance. Monday's papers, which published the re-

port of the assassination of M. Carnot, also published the report of a frightful colliery explosion in South Wales, which cost the lives of some 250 miners. It was horrible, but as mankind has come to regard explosions of gas as amongst the inevitable incidents of coal winning, the catastrophe excited no feeling

beyond one of regret for the slain and of sympathy for their families. In time, we shall take probably the same philosophic view of Anarchist outrages. In society, as in coal mines, there exist a certain number of explosive elements. Against these we must take such precautions as science and exrerience suggest, but it seems to be only too certain that whatever we do there are sure be flaws now and then, and assassinations, like colliery explosions, will occasionally take place. Anarchy will have to multiply many times before the Anarchist



THE LATE PRESIDENT CARNOT.

counted as more than a small percentage of the risk which every miner faces without a thought, and without even feeling himself a brave man for doing so. Men will begin to look at the risk of assassination with the same vigilant non-chalance with which our miners regard the risk of explosion, and when assassination comes they will act with the same cool-headedness.

Sympathy results which have followed the assassination of M. Carnot have been exactly the opposite to those which were intended by his assassin. The murder created a perfect explosion of sympathy throughout the world, and France, for the first time in this generation, found herself overwhelmed with demonstrations of sincere sympathy, not merely from the uttermost parts of the earth, but more especially

from those Powers which she chooses to regard as her hereditary foes The funeral of M. Carnot on Sunday, July 1st, was the occasion of an international demonstration of good feeling, the like of which has not been seen in our time. All Paris turned out to see the of remains. murdered President conveyed from the Elysée to the Panthéon; every government and every ruler in Europe contributed to rear the mountain of floral wreaths, which are the accepted form of conveying assurances of sympathy and regret. So far. therefore, from shaking the estab-

THE NEW PRESIDENT, M. CASIMIR-PÉRIER.

lished order in France, the assassin's knife has helped to solidify the Republic more firmly than before.

Election of According to the French constitution, the New when a President dies his successor must be elected within three days. The Chamber and Senate met together at Versailles, and on the first ballot elected M. Casimir-Périer as Dresident by 451 votes out of a total of 853 votes.

M. Brisson, who was supported by the Radicals and Socialists, received 194 votes, while M. Dupuy,

who was run as a second Republican candidate in case M. Casimir-Périer did not secure an absolute majority on the first ballot, only received 95 votes. It is difficult to over-estimate the gain to France in this sudden election of her President. In place of months of agitation and intrigue, the decisive choice was precipitated in a day, and the result could hardly have been improved upon if the electoral period had been extended for six months. M. Carnot,

according to the usual opinion, was a somewhat stolid and wooden though honest and pacific President. Lord Salisbury bore emphatic testimony the influence of the late President in the cause of peace. There was nothing in his life to excite the enthusiasm which has been provoked by the cruelty and suddenness of his death. The new President statesman heredity, his father grandfather before him having been Ministers of France. During the short period when he was recently Prime Minister, he showed himself to be an honest and capable man, who would have

been glad to have kept the prancing Jingoes of the colonial class within bounds. His instincts are pacific, and although he is regarded by the Socialists with a detestation which mine-owners seem to excite in France more than in any other country, there is no reason to believe that he will not be as good a President as France could have found.

The Jilting of Casimirof Casimir-Perier and its results. It is interesting to note that M. Casimir-Périer would never have been President had he not been early disappointed in servat had to very bourgs and v way . propos family rather and I was a much conne Faub the R be an proba which treate passe forgo prese some no m

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love. In his youth M. Casimir-Périer was a Conservative, and as the representative of a family which had twice held the first place in France, and was very wealthy to boot, the aristocrats of the faubourgs were willing to overlook his lack of blue blood and welcome him to their exclusive salons. way of cementing this alliance a marriage was proposed between him and a young lady of a noble family. But at the last moment the young lady, or, rather, her parents, threw M. Casimir-Périer over and married her to the son of a duke. The blow was a severe one, and M. Casimir-Périer took it so much to heart that he there and then severed his connection with the Conservatives, forsook the Faubourg St. Germain, and threw in his lot with the Republicans. He was in those days thought to be an advanced Republican, but his radicalism was probably assumed in order to emphasise the disgust which he felt at the way in which he had been treated by his quondam friends. As the years passed and the bitterness of the disappointment was forgotten, he became more and more moderate, and at present he is what we should regard as a Republican somewhat after the Hartington stamp-which is by no means the worst kind for France to-day.

The Attack The Anarchists succeeded in their attack on on M. Carnot. They failed in their Signor Crispl. attempt to kill Signor Crispi. Gunpowder, although tolerably effective, much more so than dynamite (witness the murders of Lincoln, Garfield, and Carter Harrison in America), is not so sure as the dagger. The disadvantage of the latter, from the assassin's point of view, is that it is much easier to escape after shooting than after stabbing. Signor Crispi's assailant missed his mark, and was arrested by Signor Crispi himself and handed There is no such specific over to the police. for exciting sympathy as an abortive attempt at Signor Crispi was overwhelmed assassination. with telegrams of congratulation, and his seat in the saddle has been unmistakably strengthened by the attempt to take his life. that rulers run from the microbe of assassination is increasing, but it is still comparatively infinitesimal compared with the risk they face unconcernedly from the microbe bred in the sewers. If any one doubt it, let him ask any insurance office the difference between the premium which they would charge for insuring M. Casimir-Périer against assassination and against zymotic disease. Assassination impresses the imagination more than typhoid fever, but it is not half so deadly.

The German Emperor, who has been The Kaiser. phenomenally quiet of late, did a good stroke of business for the peace of Europe, which depends upon the temper of France, by remitting the sentences passed at Leipsic on two French officers convicted of acting as spies in Germany. He did this as a graceful means of showing how much he sympathised with France on the death of her President. He also did a wise thing when he lugged headlong into a speech which he delivered at a naval banquet a reference to the fighting alliance which existed in cld times between England and Germany. It was a significant hint to the assurance of the two countries that, although the Kaiser might have been overborne by his colonials in the matter of the Anglo-Congolese agreement, the relations between the Courts of Berlin and London are as good as ever. Despite the ingenious and elaborate parallel drawn between William II. and Caligula, people are beginning to recognise that the quondam Shouting Emperor counts second to the Russian Tzar among the securities for European peace.

Francis Joseph and the Liberal majority in the Lower House Magnates. and the clerical majority in the House of Magnates over the Civil Marriage Bill has been settled in favour of the Commons. Francis Joseph



DR. ALEXANDER WEKERLE.

(From a photograph by Ellinger Ede, Budapest.)

tried at first, and tried in vain, to replace Dr. Wekerle by a Prime Minister who would not be upset the first day he faced the Liberal majority. Finding that there was no other course, he reinstated Dr. Wekerle with a slightly modified Cabinet, and intimated to the Magnates that it was his will the

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THE GERMAN EMPEROR: THE LATEST PORTRAIT.

(From a photograph by M. sers. Russell and Sons.)

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moment the clericals showed fight, but ultimately some members of the majority abstained from voting, and the Bill passed by a small majority. There was wild enthusiasm among the Liberals, deep

and bitter chagrin among the clergy. The net result, as usual in these democratic days, is that the monarchy once more strengthened its hold upon the people by proving itself an indispensable ally-not to say instrument - in reducing to obedience a recalcitrant aristocracy. Even Mr. Labouchere admits that without the Crown he could do nothing against the Peers.

In Eng-The Veto of land the the Peers. campaign against the Peers cannot be said to have made much progress. A conference, summoned by the Liberal caucus, was held at Leeds last month to consider what should be done to bring the Peers to their knees. After hearing many speeches the conference unanimously decided that right thing to do was that Ministers

should introduce a Bill abolishing the veto of the House of Lords. When any Bill passed by the Commons is rejected by the Lords, the Commons, according to this scheme, would have the right to send the Bill back by passing a resolution to that effect. Then the Bill would receive the royal assent without reference to anything the Peers might do or

Civil Marriage Bill should pass. To the last say. This is a very pretty little plan, reminding one of the admirable scheme adopted by the conference which the mice held-possibly at Leeds-when it was decided to bell the cat. For it is obvious that the abolition of the veto is to all intents and purposes

the abolition of the House of Lords: for its effect would be to give sole power to legislate to the House of Commons. whenever it chose to read a Bill a fourth time after it was rejected by the House of Lords. The Home Rule Bill, for instance, after being rejected by the Lords by a majority of ten to one, would have been passed by the Commons over their veto by majority of thirty. That may be excellent. But how are you to get that Bill accepted by the Peers? "Ducky, ducky, come here and be killed," is not an invitation that is generally accepted either by ducks or by Peers.

Sir William Ministers Harcourt's meanwhile Star. have not been faring altogether badly in the month of June. Sir W. Harcourt, whose star seems to be in the ascendant; has

succeeded in getting his Budget accepted with a few modifications here and there which Mr. Balfour enforced, but the crucial difficulties about the beer and spirit duties were overcome with ease. Sir W. Harcourt, by concentrating all his attention on the Bill and being besides very ably coached by Mr. Alfred Milner, was able to achieve a series of parliamentary successes,

[June 30, 1894



From the Weekly Freeman.]

THE SWORD OF DAMOCLES. A somewhat inaccurate view of the position. over which the party is just now rejoicing with grateful hearts. This has had a somewhat unexpected result. Sir William, instead of being desirous of retiring to cultivate his roses at Malwood, is now somewhat reconciled to political life. He has had his way, he has scored a great success. When the party is once more in opposition, the brunt of the fighting will have to be done in the Commons, and as a matter of course the leader of the Opposition in the Commons will tend to overshadow the nominal chief of the party who is interned in the gilded sarcophagus.

If Sir W. Harcourt had retired, the choice of the leadership in the Commons would have been between Mr. Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. Morley. There would have been then, as now, no choice as to the leadership in the Constituencies. Mr. Morley's position on the platform is now unquestioned. Upon him have fallen the mantles of both Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright. He represents both the moral enthusiasm and the power of eloquence of his party. But for that very reason it would be a reckless and wicked waste to use him up in the treadmill of leadership in the House. The true course, and by far the best course for Mr. Morley himself, would be for Mr. Campbell-Bannerman to serve tables like the deacons in the Early Christian Church, while Mr. Morley, like the apostles, devoted his great gifts to the edifying of the brethren in their most holy faith. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman is our W. H. Smith, but much cleverer, although more sluggish than his prototype. Like all other statesmen of first rank-Hartington, Balfour, and Morley—he has undergone the trial by ordeal, having for a short time filled very creditably the Irish Secretaryship.

The Budget The Liberals imagine that their Budget is as popular in the country as it is in the House of Commons. The landed interest is paying the penalty of monopoly. If thirty years ago the landlords had listened to Bright and Cobden and reinforced their ranks by multiplying the owners of allotments and small farms, there is nothing more certain than that Sir W. Harcourt would never have introduced this year's Budget. But the cadres of landowners have been depleted, and the landowners have no cohort of yeomen ready to do battle in their cause. Now is the hour of their adversity, and in their desolation and distress they may well sigh, although they sigh in vain, for the stout retainers whom they might so easily have reared to do battle like French peasants for the relief of the land.

Sir W. Harcourt calculates upon their The Fate of weakness, and his Budget is framed upon the popular delusion that the owners of agricultural land are wealthy. The fact that even so wealthy a peer as the Duke of Devonshire is of opinion that the new succession duty will render it impossible for his successor to maintain Chatsworth and Devonshire House will give many people pause who have hitherto failed to realise what are the terms of the bargain between the peers and the people. Mr. Morley, speaking at Rotherham, endeavoured to turn the Duke's argument by saying that if Chatsworth was kept open by exempting its owner from his fair share of taxation, then Chatsworth was really maintained by the State. But granting this is true, it does not mend the matter. The fact is that our nobles in return for various exemptions and privileges have regarded themselves as bound to maintain, often at a heavy financial loss, certain historic houses, full of artistic treasures and famous heirlooms, as popular show-places and as part and parcel of the state and majesty of English life. Deprive them of these exemptions and privileges and they can no longer maintain the burden of their own magnificence. The British elector has not realised that. He is going to eat his cake, and he imagines he is going to have it all the time. But that is impossible.

What will the result be on English life The if, as will probably happen, English Coming Tyrant. nobles follow the Duke of Westminster's example and sell their palaces to that human pest, the American millionaire? Look at Winan's wilderness in the Highlands. Examine Cliveden, where Mr. Astor has startled England by a glimpse of the cynical selfishness of the monopolist, and then ask whether the anticipated increase in succession duty will counterbalance the loss that the nation will have to bear where alien plutocrats are substituted for our nobles, who are at least gentlemen. The new plutocracy from over-sea do not even need to pay income-tax. They can draw their dividends in Paris. even while they are banishing the English from the fair country-side which peer and peasant have enjoyed in common.

Mr. Rhodes and the Colonial Office.

Ministers, however, refuse to listen to warnings of this kind. A striking instance of this in another field was afforded us last month in the reply which the Colonial Office gave to Mr. Rhodes' suggestion that beginning should be made towards an Imperial Zollverein by inserting a clause in the charter of the

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South African Company, the effect of which would have been to prevent the rulers of Matabeleland from levying more than a stipulated maximum upon British goods. This is one of Mr. Rhodes' favourite ideas. Before long, also, South Africa will be under one government, and if in the dominion of the Chartered Company no duties can be levied on British goods beyond a certain amount, we should have safeguarded ourselves against the raising of a ring or a McKinley tariff in South Africa. But the vigilant eye of Lord Ripon sees the cloven foot of a differential duty lurking beneath this proposition from South Africa, and Mr. Rhodes's offer was rejected. The despatch conveying the decision of the Colonial Office was emphatic enough in all conscience. But we may ere long bitterly regret the rejection of a constitutional provision proposed from South Africa and formally embodied in the instrument of government by her Majesty which would have kept open to our merchants the markets of the Cape. Naturally Mr. Rhodes is wroth, and marvels much at the indifference of the Home Government to accept the offer of a guaranteed Colonial market.

Sir H. Loch Affairs in South Africa have been somewhat strained during the last month, Transvaal. owing to the natural dislike of British subjects in the Transvaal to being impressed as soldiers by a state which denies them the franchise. French and German subjects are by treaty exempted from military service, but British subjects, although far outnumbering their French and German neighbours, had no such treaty right, and they were impressed accordingly. The situation was looking rather serious when Sir Henry Loch appeared upon the scene and succeeded in arranging a modus vivendi with Paul Kruger, which seems to have satisfied both parties. The old Swaziland convention has been extended for six months. British subjects are to be exempted from being commandeered to fight the Boers' wars, and so peace reigns once more between the Boers and their English neighbours. According to the telegrams, which are very short, Mr. Rhodes and the Cape Ministers did not look with a friendly eye upon Sir Henry Loch's visit to the Transvaal. But all is well that ends well, and Sir Henry Loch as Imperial High Commissioner was not bound to subordinate his own convictions as to the best means of protecting the interests of the Empire to the representations of the Cape Ministers.

An Awkward
Lapse of
Memory.

The Anglo-Congolese agreement, although
insignificant in itself, has exposed the
Government to a disagreeable reverse.

Lord Kimberley, who is new to the Foreign Office,

concluded an agreement in complete forgetfulness of the fact that four years ago we had entered into an understanding with Germany which was inconsistent with the third article of the new convention, by which the Congo State leased to us a strip of land coterminous with the German sphere of influence. Sir Philip Currie, who left the Foreign Office for Constantinople, would no doubt have saved Lord Kimberley from this blunder had be been at home, but with a new Foreign Minister and a new



M. HANOTAUX, French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Permanent Under-Secretary there was a breach in the continuity of the memory of the Foreign Office. Germany also seems to have suffered in the same way, for when the convention was submitted to Berlin no objection was taken to it. It was only when the German colonial party waxed wroth and made a row that Germany opposed the convention. They had an unanswerable argument, and as soon as this was pointed out the third article was dropped and England and Germany were once more in accord.

France and This, however, did not facilitate Lord the Anglo-Congolese Treaty. The French maintain that we must give way to them as we have given way to Germany. We replied that we gave way to Germany because inadvertently the convention was in opposition to the Anglo-German Convention which France had refused to recognise, because it expressly conceded

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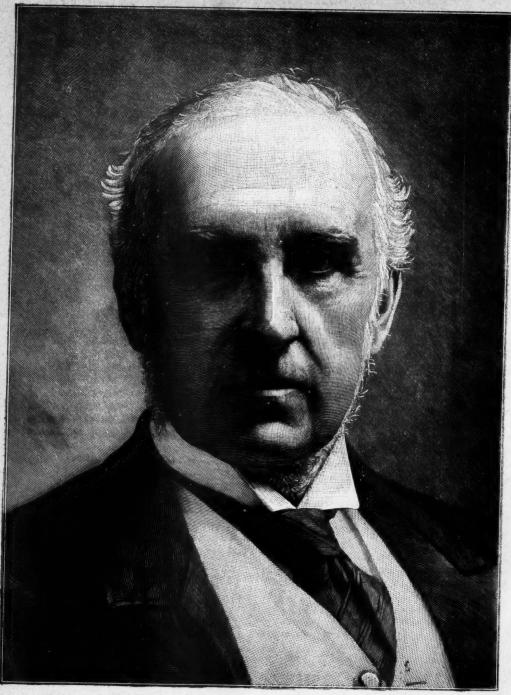
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LORD RUSSELL, OF KILLOWEN, THE NEW LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.

(From a photograph by Ridsdale Cleare, Clapton Pavement).

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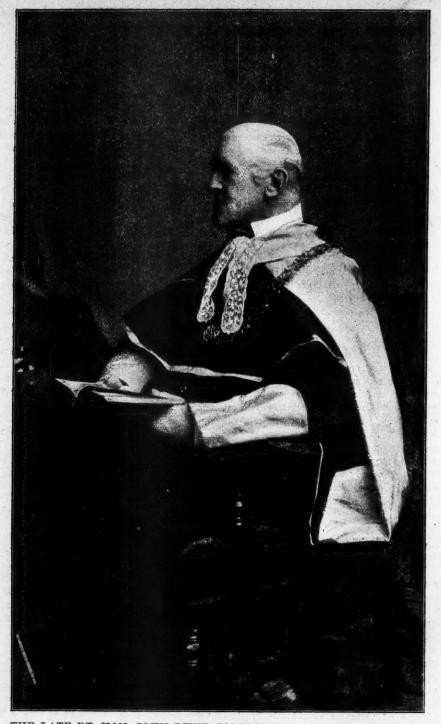
that all the equatorial provinces of Egypt lay within our sphere of influence. France, in protesting against the recognition of these provinces as being within our sphere of influence, could not point to our abandonment of the third article of the Convention as a reason for abandoning our claim to do as we liked in the Bahr el Ghazel, seeing that we withdrew the third article because of an agreement which recognised our influence in the very district in dispute. It is to be hoped that Lord Rosebery will keep a sharper look-out over the policy of his successor at the Foreign Office. No doubt he is somewhat hampered by the fact that while at the Foreign Office himself he always protested against any interference in the conduct of his own department. But a good deal has happened since then, and the country would regard with a great deal of uneasiness anything that indicated that Lord Kimberley was anything but Lord Rosebery's suffragan. It is a far cry to the Bahr el Ghazel, and it is inconceivable that the two foremost Western nations will come to loggerheads over what is an all but inaccessible marsh in Central Africa.

A threatened Meanwhile in the far East a war cloud Jap-Chinese is gathering on the horizon. For some War, obscure reason Japan seems to consider that the present moment is opportune for establishing her sovereignty over Korea to the exclusion of her Chinese co-partner, alleging that the Japanese settlers have been ill-treated. Japanese troops have landed in Korea and the Chinese are hurrying on—so far as that extremely lethargic empire can be said to hurry—the despatch of a body of troops to oppose the Japanese if they try to convert occupation into conquest. Russia and England have in vain endeavoured to persuade the Japanese to desist from persisting in what may be a very serious war.

The Old and The death of Lord Chief Justice Coleridge the New Lord has removed from the Bench one of the Chief Justice. few judges who took a keen public interest in public affairs. As his sympathies were usually on the Liberal side this rendered him all the more conspicuous, for Liberalism can hardly be said to be the prevailing note among the wearers of the judicial ermine. He is succeeded as Lord Chief Justice by Lord Russell, better known as Sir Charles Russell, who never took his seat as Lord Justice of Appeal. We have, therefore, an Irishman as Lord Chief Justice, a Jew as Lord Chancellor, a Scotchman as Prime Minister, and are likely to have another as Leader of the House of Commons should Sir William Harcourt retire. The monopoly of all the high posts

of the empire by Scotchmen or Irishmen suggests that the English will be of as little count in their own country as Americans are in their city government. The story goes at Chicago that at a recent party convention they named Irish, Germans and Poles for all the high places, and it was not until they came to nominate the constable that a native humbly suggested that perhaps, seeing all other nominees were foreigners, an American might be nominated for constable.

Labour and By the death of the Lord Chief Justice a Liberalism in vacancy occurred in the Attercliffe Divi-Attercliffe. sion. Mr. Bernard Coleridge at first objected to take his seat in the House of Lords, and a committee has been appointed to see whether a peer can sit in the House of Commons if no writ was issued to call him to the House of Lords. Meanwhile, so as not to prejudice the question, Lord Coleridge accepted the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, and a very interesting election has been the result at Attercliffe. It is one of the constituencies where the Liberals have a clear majority if they are united. When the Liberal caucus met the Labour men brought forward a candidate of their own, and as they were either unable or unwilling to subscribe the election expenses and the necessary funds for keeping their representative alive while he was attending to his parliamentary duties, the caucus, which consisted largely of working men, decided to nominate Mr. Langley. Every effort was made to secure the adoption of a Labour candidate, but the fatal lack of pence seems to have opposed everything. Mr. Langley was duly nominated on behalf of the Liberals, whereas Mr. Hardie, as representing the Independent Labour Party, sent down Mr. Frank Smith, late of the Salvation Army, to stand in the interests of Labour. An attempt to arrive at a The Sheffield Liberals compromise broke down. revolted against the dictation of Mr. Keir Hardie, the opinion of the majority evidently being that it was much better to make a present of the seat to the Conservatives rather than permit the Liberal party to be dragged at the tail of the extreme Labour men. The incident is of evil omen for the General Election. A compromise is talked about by which the Liberal candidate is to be chosen in the future by the committees of the Liberal caucus and the Federated Trades Council, but until the boná fide working men can be induced to subscribe for the maintenance of their candidate and to pay his election expenses, it is difficult to see how any joint committee will get over the difficulty.



THE LATE RT. HON. JOHN DUKE COLERIDGE, LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.

(From a photograph by H. J. Whitlock, Birmingham.)

EVE

June 1. Dr resign fused Civil Deputa Adm Trade seam Chilian

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4. Lord R pal g Mr. H. Ceuts La ly V. L Prince feren tion. Signor Fina Chan A Vote ment 315 v Govern Salva Pondol ing i

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DIARY FOR JUNE.

EVENTS OF THE MONTH.

June 1. Dr. Wekerle and the Hungarian Cabinet resigned, the Austrian Emperor having re-fused to create Magnates enough to pass the Civil Marriage Bill.

Civil Marriage Bill.

Peputation waited on the First Lord of the
Admiralty and the President of the Board of
Trade on the question of obtaining efficient
seamen for the Navy and Mercantille Marine.

Chillan Congress opened. President announced

an estimate i surplus.

The Anglican Missionary Conference close I.
Italian Ambassador returne i a firm reply to

French protest against Anglo-Italian African Delimitation Treaty. Emperor William underwent a slight operation.

Emperor William underwent a signt operation.

2. Two British troopers, who suppressed the news of Lobengula's wish to surrender and stole the present of £1,000 which the Matabele King intended for Major Forbes, were sentenced to fourteen years' penal servitude.

Lady Aberdeen met with an enthusiastic reception at Queenstown and Cork on arrival

from Canada.

The extension of the Indian Institute at Oxford was onened.

was openet.

Y.M.C.A. Jubilee meetings at Exeter Hall.
Foreign delegates present.
The Coaching Club met in Hyde Park.
Railway disaster in Salvador, by which two
hundred sol-liers lost their lives.

Casimir-Périer ele te 1 President of French

Chamber of Deputies.

American Senate discussed the Sugar Schedule of the Tariff Bill.

Outbreak against Foreigners reported from

Korea.

Militia and Artillery called out to suppress Strike

Riots in Indianap lis.

Growth of Socialism in Germany indicated by a striking Socialist success in Saxony.

striking so-mainst success in eaxony.

A Referendum in Switzerland showel a vast Majority against a proposal of the Socialists. Lord Roseberr, an old Etonian, was the principal guest at the Fourth of June Celebration. Mr. H. H. Johnston, Commissioner for British Central Africa, arrived in England.

La by Victoria Blackwood we kiled to the Hon. V. Lee-Plunkett, in Paris.

Prince Oscar of Sweden presided over the Conference of the Young Men's Christian Associa-

terence of the Toung Hen's Christian Associa-tion.

Signor Crispi's Motion for a Committee on Financial Reform carried in the Italian Chamber by 225 votes to 214.

A Vote of Confidence in the French Govern-ment carried in the Chamber of Deputies by 315 votes to 169.

310 votes to 169. Government Troops defeated by the Rebels in Salvador; President Ezeta fied the country. Pondoland Aunexation Bill passed Second Read-ing in Legislative Assembly, Cape Town.

Iton. Philip Stanhope, M.P., presided over a conference of the National Reform Union.
 The parties to the dispute in the cab trade agreed to accept the meilation of Mr. Asquith, Mr. Alfred André, of Paris, presided at the Y.M.C.A. International Conference.

Signor Crispi tendered his resignation.

The London Nonconformist Council adopted for issue to the electors a manifesto in opposition issue to the et-tors a manneson in opposition to the sectarian policy of the School Board. Vote of Censure on the Government rejected by Melbourne Legislative Assembly. Annual meeting, Suez Canal Company.

Anunal meeting, suez Canal Company.
The Belgian Chamber passed, by 70 to 44 votes,
the Electoral Bill giving effect to the scheme
of Constitutional Reform.
M. Toussaint, French So ialist deputy, sentenced
to ten days' imprisonment and a fine of 100
francs for insulting the police.
M. Liouel Declé, French traveller, reached
Cairo from the Cape.
The Strike of gold and silver miners at Cripple
Creek broke out afresh.

he Strike of gold and suver miners at Coppie Creek broke out afresh. ir J. Harwood, Deputy-Chairman of the Manchester Ship Canal Board, stated in the City Council that they might expect a de-ficiency on account of the undertaking of over City and in December, 1867. £146,000 in December, 1895.

Demonstration at Albert Hall in honour of the Jubilee of the Y.M.C.A. German Currency Commission held final sitting.

Floods on the Fraser river, British Columbia. Lord Rosebery's "Ladas" won the Derby. Two Englishmen arrested by Brazilian Govern-

Asiati: Cholera appeared at Dantzle.

A terrific hallstorm at Vienna. Two men arrested at Hamburg for forging

Two men arrestel at Hamburg for forging English five-pound and other notes. The Governor of South Australia made a hopeful speech in opening the Colonial Parliament. Debate in the French Chamber on the Anglo-Belgian and Auglo-Italian African agreements. Princess Christian presented with the gold medal of the National Health Society.

The Sutherland Will Suit settlel "out of Court." Discussion in the Assembly at Cape Town on trekking to Lake Ngamiland and Namaqualand.

The Sultan of Morocco died suldenly at Tadia. Dinner to Conservative Candidates, St. James's Hall.

By a majority of more than ten thousand the 18.

y a majority or more than ten thousand the Scotch miners resolve I to strike, ir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., presided over an "Imperial Temperance Meeting," convene I-by the Metropolitan Women's Total Abstinence Union.
Colonial Council met in Berlin.

Coionist Council met in Berlin.
Further skirmishing at Cripple Creek, Colorado.

A Mass Meeting of Women to answer the question, "Shall women Have the Vote?" held at Queen's Hall.

Annual Review of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade in Battersea Park

in Battersea Park.
Polling for the County Council seat in Rotherhithe resulted in the election of the "Moderate" Candidate, Mr. Payne, by a majority of 548. The Strike of Gold and Silver Miners in Colorado

again reported to be settled.

Conferences between the Coalowners and the
Colliers on Strike were held in several districts.
In Iowa and Kentucky a settlement was effected.

effected. An International Congress of Fire Brigade Unions opened at Antwerp. The Negotiations of Signor Crispi with Signor Zanardelli and the Marquis di Rudini for the formation of a Coslition Ministry failed.

The Ministerial Crisis in Hungary ended by

the Maisternal Crass in trungary ended by the Reconstruction of the Ministry under Dr. Wekerle.

11. Mr. Asquith's intervention in the Cab Strike succeeded, and terms were arranged. The Prince and Prince so of Wales visited Poplar

and opened the Missions to Seamen Institute and Coffee Bar for the Port of London. Annual Social Meeting of the Salvation Army in Queen's Hall. Great Britain and Portugal agreed to submit the

Great Britain and Portugal agreed to submit the Delimitation of Manicaland to arbitration. At the instance of the Anti-Gambling League, C. S. Frail and J. E. Frail were prosecuted for permitting betting in enclosures on the Northampton ra e-ourse. Case dismissed on the ground that it had not been shown that the Defendants had knowledge of the illegal betting

betting.

Meeting at Bhyl against Disestablishment Bill.

12. Annexation of Pondoland to Cape Colony g izetteil.

Anti-Gambling League Meeting at Exeter Hall. Annual Conference of the Sea Fisheries authorities of England.

French Senate agreed to a credit of £72,000 for African reinforcements.

Prince Ferdinand published a rescript complimentary to M. Stambouloff.
Outbreak of "the plague" reported from Hong-

Kong. r. Wekerle stated in Parliament at Budapest

Dr. Wekerle stated in Parliament at Budapest that the Crown was at one with the Govern-ment as to the necessity of passing the Civil Marriage Bill.

Representatives of the Evangelical Free Churches of London met in the City Temple to protest against the action of the London School Board with regard to religious tests.

Japan sent large forces to protect her interests 21. in Korea.

The young Sultan of Morocco, Muley Abdul Aziz, left Rabat for Fez.

Royal Society's Reception at Burlington House. Celebration of 35th Anniversary of the English Church Union.

Trinity House Banquet.

Boat capsized off Westport, about thirty Irish

Labourers being drownel.

A favourable Budget was introduced into the Legislative Assembly, Cape Town.

Debate in the French Chamber on Trade Unions.

Italian Ministry reconstituted.

Insurretion in Korea suppressed.
Explosions in a coal mine at Karwin, Silesia,
causing 232 deaths.

causing 232 deaths.

16. Meeting of Welshmen at Chester to found a League for the promotion of Disestablishment and other reforms affecting Wales.

Serious fire in Devonport Dockyard.

A young Anarchist attempted to assassinate Signor Crispi; failet and was arrested.

The Bakr Id Festival in India passed off quietly. French Chamber passed a Bill to put an end to the adulteration of wine.

Westing of Evangelical Churchmen and Nor.

the additional of wine.

Meeting of Kvangelical Churchmen and Nonconformists at Sion College in favour of the
Educational Compromise of 1871 and against
the policy of the Loudon School Board.

deeting at the Duke of Westminster's house to organise a campaign against Weish Dis-establishment.

Meeting at Fullram Palace to aid the Mission to Assyrian Christians.

The Pretoria High Court decided that British subjects in the Transvaal are liable to military

Serious explosion in the Rue Royale, Brussels. Spanish Senate carried a vote of confidence in spanish senate carries a vote of conhence in the Ministry apropos of the Commercial Treaty with Germany. Spanish war vessel sent to Morocco to collect the Melilla indemnity returned without the money.

Lady Aberdeen attended a meeting in Dublin of the Irish Industries Association, and was elected President.

Protectorate of Ugania officially gazetted.

Annual meeting of the supporters of the National

Society. Meeting at St. James's Hall of Private Patrons

to denounce the Church Patronage Bill.
C. C. decided to assume the cont of of all Lunatic Asylums in the county of London.

r George Grey entertained at luncheon at the National Liberal Club. Annual Conference of Labour Electoral Associa-tion, at Bradford.

French Chamber appointed a committee to con-siter a proposal for a State monopoly of Alcohol.

Alcohol.

International Athletic Congress in Paris adopted
a Resolution in favour of reviving the Olympic

ares in a modern form.

Meeting of Women's Liberal Federation, at St.

James's Hall, to urge amendments to the

Registration Bill which would give to women the Franchise.

20. The Cesarewitch arrived at Gravesend on the Russian Imperial Yacht.

Russiar Imperial Yacht.
2,000 delegates of National Liberal Federation
met in Leeds and passed resolutions in favour
of abolishing the veto of the Lords.
Annual meeting of Anti-Vivisection Society.
Unveiling of a Memorial to Mr. Spurgeon at

Stockwell Orphanage. Nurse Gillespie charged with systematic cruelty

to pauper children, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude. The difficulty between England and Germany

settled by the former cancelling the third article of the Congo treaty.

A Papal Encyclical dealing largely with the question of reunion published.

question of reunion published, 6,000 Bakers struck work in Lisbon. Mr. Erastus Wyman convicted of forgery and sentenced to 5½ years' imprisonment. Commemoration Day at Oxford; Degrees con-ferred upon Lord Kimberley, the Bishop of Peterborough, Lord Justice Pavey, Sir Edward Fry, and Capt. Mahan, of the United States Vayer

Great Fire in Finsbury. Labour Commission issued final Report

Marriage Bill was carried.

The new Sultan of Morocco gave orders for the payment to Spain of the Melilla indemnity.

Three regiments sent to suppress the riots among miners in Pennsylvania. riots 27. M. British residents in Pretoria "commandeered

and conveyed to the scene of military operations. Closing session of the Labour Electoral Associa-

tion.

22. Congress on University Extension opened at the London University.

Two foreign schooners collided off Beachey

Two foreign schoolers, collided off Beachey Head; one sank, four of the crew drowned.

Fritz Brall, a German Anarchist living in Chelsea, committed for trial. The Khedive sailed for Constantinople, but his European tour was vetoed by the Sultan. Herr von Kotze, Master of the Geremonies at the German Ceurt, arrested on a charge of

circulating anonymous slauders.
Civil Marriage Bill was read a third time in the Hungarian House of Lords.

Over 5,000 Japanese troops landed in Korea. Scottish Miners' Federation refused Arbitration, but referred dispute to Conciliation Board.

New Zealand Parliament opened by the Governor.

Demonstrations in Transvaal against the "commandeering" of British subjects.

In the Hungarian House of Lords the Civil Marriage Bill was carried.

The new Sultan of Morocco gave orders for the exament to Soxia of the Meijlle indemnity.

J. Casimir-Perior elected President of the French Republic, Cambridge University conferred the Honorary Degree of Doctor-in-Law on the Duke of York.

In Kroes change state that the action of Japan in Korea threatened a crisis in Eastern Asia. Meeting of the Progressive School Board Election Council at Memorial Hall.

The Loudon School Board rate showed an juncrease of a farthing. The total expenditure of the Board since its formation has been 334 williams.

Deputation of Mine Owners to the Unionist leaders.

Memorial to Barry Sullivan unveiled in Glas-

nevin cemetery

the Coliseum at Leeds as a place of public entertainment on Sunday; verdict for the Plaintiffs

Opening of the Tower Bridge by the Prince of Wales.

Lord Russell, of Killowen, appointed Lord Chief Justice of England. American fluance,
Casimir-Périer elected President of the July 1. Funeral of M. Carnot.

Canon Aluger appointed Master of the Temple,
Franch Republic.

SPEECHES.

York.

The Scottish Coal-owners declined all outside intervention with regard to the strike.

The Volksraad met in Pretoria in secret session to consider the grievances of foreign residents. The Belgian Senate passed an Electoral Reform Bill, and the session was closed.

Li Hung Chang stated that the action of Japan the State of Mr. John Burns, at Battersea, on Teachers and

Teaching.

Mr. Geo. Smith on the Editing of the National Dictionary of Biography.

Sir B. W. Richardson on Food.

Lord Salisbury, in London, on the Unionist

Cause.

9. Mr. Holman Hunt on Innocent Recreation on

Sunday.

Mr. R. W. Lowe, at the Royal Institution, on the Stage and Society.



MISS TOMN.

(From a photograph by R. H. Lord, Cambridge.)

23. The Duchess of York delivered of a son Terrible explosion at the Albion Colliery, near Pontypridd; 257 lives lost. University Extension Congress continued.

University Extension Congress continued.

Royal Agricultural Society's Show at Cambridge.

Funeral of Lord Coleridge at Ottery St. Mary.

The Emperor William, at Kiel, on England.

Captain Jacques. African Explorer and Anti-Slavery Leader, arrived in Brussels.

24. President Carnot assassinated at Lyons by an Italian Anarchist named Santo.

Mass meeting of Building Trades' Federation in Hyde Park.

Hyde Park. 25. Mr. Alderman Samuel and Mr. C. Hand elected Sheriffs of London. Riotous Demonstrations in Paris and Lyons

Riotous Demonstrations in Paris and Lyons against the Italian population.

New South Wales Parliament dissolved.

Sir Henry Loch's arrival at Pretoria was signalised by ill-timed and vehement demonstrations on the part of British residents.

Collapse of the Freeland Colonisation Scheme in British East Africa.

Statue of Mr. Bradlaugh unveiled in Northampton.

MISS JOHNSON.

(From a photograph by R. H. Lord, Cambridge.)

The Trebelli will suit, after occupying ten days, ended in a verdict for the Royal Academy as against Mile. Trebelli. Imperial and Inter-colonial Conference opened

Imperial and Inter-colonial Conference opened at Ottawa.

Portuguese Government engaged to construct that part of the "Cape-to-Cairo" telegraph which will pass through Portuguese territory. Sir Henry Loch stated that the Transvaal Government had agreed to exempt British subjects from military service in future.

The Dupuy Cabinet resigned.

The American Senate passed the Income-tax schedule of the Tariff Bill by 40 to 24.

Banquet to Lord Jersey and the Colonial Delegates at Ottawa.

Great Railway Strike in America begun.

Great Railway Strike in America begun. Resignation of M. Casimir-Périer as President of

treas anatom of M. Casimir-Perier as recomment the French Chamber of Deputies.
Financial Proposals of the Italian Government 16. passed by the Chamber of Deputies.
Deputation from Agricultural Societies to Mr. Gardner on the Fraudulent Sale of Foreign Most

Two Actions brought by the Lord's Day Observance Society against certain persons for using

MISS FANNER. (From a photograph by G. Smith.)

Lord Ripon, at the Hôtel Métropole, on South African Colonies.
 Mr. Goschen, at Pimlico, on Religious Toleration. The Hon. James Inglis, in Eastcheap, on Trade Prospects at the Antipodes.
 Sir William Harcourt, at Fishmongers' Hall, on Religible Tradio.

Sir William Harcourt, at Fishing 1986.

British Trade.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone, at Llanelly, on the Government and the Disestablishment Bill.

Duke of Devonshire, at Buxton, on Democratic Finance.

Mr. J. W. Clark, at Cambridge University, on Libraries in the Middle Ages.

Lord Salisbury, at Queen's Hall, against Disestablishment.

establishment. Sir David Barbour, at Drapers' Hall, on the

Sir Javid Barbour, at Drapers' Hall, on the Currency Question.

H. M. Stanley, in Lambeth, on the Congo Difficulty.

Mr. Balfour at Manchester, on the Religious Training of the Young.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre, at Bradford, on Current Politics.

18. Sir James Linton, at the Imperial Institute, on the Encouragement of Indian Art.
Prof. Jebb on the Promotion of Helienic Studies.

Mr. Re Mr. H. Mr. Pi mine 22. Lord S Exte Duke 23.

19. Bishop Islan Mrs. I

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Secon sect Bishop Selwyn, at the Colonial Institute, on the Islands of the Western Pacific.
 Mrs. Humphry Ward, at Essex Hall, on Unitarianism and the Future.
 Sir John Hutton, at Spring Gardens, on Technical Education.

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20. Set John Tutton, at Spring Gardens, on 1echnical Education.

21. Mr. Baifour, at Memorial Hall, on the Non-conformists and the Politics of the Future.

Mr. Robertson on the Naval Policy of the nent.

Mr. H. Elliot, at Bournemouth, on Gardening.
Mr. Pickard, at Barnsley, on the action of the
miners' delegates to the Conciliation Board.
22. Lord Salisbury and Prof. Jebb on University

Extension. Duke of Devonshire on University Extension.

Lord Herschell on University Extension. r. Abdy Williams, at Queen's Hall, on Ancient Greek Music. Mr. Sir Frederic Leighton on the Arts.

Mr. Asquith on Legislation for Working Women. Prof. Nicholson, at the Geological Museum, on

Prof. Antonson, at the Geological Museum, on Political Economy and the Press. Mr. Balfour on the same subject. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, at the Civil Service Dinner, on the Civil Service. Mr. J. Morley, at Rotherham, on the Record of

he Ministry.

Mr. Acland, at Shoreditch, on Education.

Duke of Devonshire, at Purley, on Education.

Dr. Montagu Butler, at Queen's College, Harley

Street, on the Vocation of the Teacher.

PARLIAMENTARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Debate on Uganda policy. Solicitors' Examination Bill passed.

Brief Discussion on Irish Church Fund Account. Limitation of Actions Bill passed.

Limitation of Actions Biil passel.
Perjury Bill read a second time.
Arbitration (Scotland) Bill passel Committee.
Trout Fishing (Scotland) Bill read third time.
Second reading of Merchandise Marks Act (1877)
Amendment Bill carried by 49 to 23.
Police (Slaughter of Animals) Bill passed Committee.
Public Works Loan Bill read a second tim

Fishery Board (Scotland) Extension of Powers Bill read second time. Lord Dunraven's Bill for legalising marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister was defeated by

129 to 120.

Cambridge Corporation Bill read a third time, a motion to expunge the obnoxions Clause 6 being rejected by 65 to 14.
 Lord Morley presented first report of Select Committee on House of Lords offices. Report

agreed to. Perjury Bill and Prize Courts Bill passed Committe

Charitable Trusts Acts Amendment Bill read third time

 Prevention of Cruelty to Children Bill passed second reading. second reading.

Notice of Accidents Bill read a second time.

Fishery Board (Scotland) Extension of Powers

Bill read a third time.

22. Merchandise Marks Act Amendment Bill referred to a Select Committee.

25. Prevention of Cruelty to Children Bill passed

Committee.

Notice of Accidents Bill passel Committee.

Notice of Accidents Bill passel Committee.

26. On the motion of Lord Rosebery an Address was presented to Her Majesty on the subject

of M. Carnot's murder.

Wild Birds Protection Act (1880) Amendment
Bill and the Outdoor Relief (Friendly Socie-

ties) Bill read a second time.
Address of congratulation to Her Majesty on the

birth of a prince voted nem. con.

Board of Conciliation Bill read a second time.

Discussion on the Closing of the Indian Mints. Second Reading of the Merchandise Marks (Prosecutions) Bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Sir Ed. Grey explained the Government's polity with regard to Uganda, the vote of £50,000 being carried by 218 to 52.
 Savings Banks (Societies) Bill real second time.
 Wild Birds Protection Act (1880) Amendment

Bill read a third time

Bill read a third time.

4. Sir W. Harcourt refused to adjourn the House over Derby Day.

Clause I of the Budget Bill agreed to.

The Select Committee appointed to inquire into the working of the Volunteer Acts held its first meeting.

The motion to adjourn for Derby Day negative 1

by 246 to 160. Clause 2 of Budget Bill further debated.

The Supreme Court of Judicature (Procedure) Bill, the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act (1892) Amendment Bill, and the Chimney Sweepers' Bill were read a second time; and the Publi-Works Loans Bill was read a third time.

Clause 2 of Budget Bill under discussion. Prevention of Cruelty to Children Bill rend third time.



THE LATE MR. C. H. PEARSON, LL.D. The Author of " National Life and Character." (From a photograph by Poster and Martin, Melbourne.)

Clause 2 of Budget Bill passe I.

Clause 3 of Budget Bill passel by 101 to 53. Several Amendments to Clause 4 disposed of.

Short debate on Agricultural Distress in Essex. Short debate of Agricultura Discress in Lesex. Clause 4 of Budget Bill passe I. Notice of Accidents Bill, and Burgh Police (Scotland) Amendment Bill read third time. House debated Clause 5 of Budget Bill.

Discussion in Committee on Army Estimate:. Clause 5 added to the Budget Bill by 155 to 115. Progress reported with Clause 6 of the Budget

Savings Banks (Societies) Bill passel Committee. Merchandise Marks (Prosecutions) Bill read a

second time.

18. Clause 6 of Budget Bill further amended and
passed. Clause 7 under discussion. Supreme
Court of Judicature (Procedure) Bill passed

Committee.
Clauses 7 to 9 of Budget Bill disposed of.
The Supreme Court of Judicature (Procedure)
Bill read a third time.

20. Debate on Mr. Morley's Administration of freland on a motion (negatived by 211 to 172) to refuce the Chief Secretary's salary. Intoxicating Liquors Bill, the Local Yeto (fre-land) Bill, and Trout Fishing (Scotland) Bill read a second time.

21. Progress with the Budget Bill was reported at Clause 14

Clauses 14 to 16 of the Budget Bill disposed of. Railway and Canal Traffic Bill read a second

Merchandise Marks (Prosecution) Bill passed Committee.

Committee.
Chimney Sweepers Bill read a third time.
Arbitration Scotland Bill read a third time.
Sir G. Trevelyan introduced a Bill to amend
the Crofters' Holding Act.

Clauses 17 and 18 added to the Budget Bill. The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the Address to Her Majesty on the subject of M.

Carnot's murder. Adopted nem. com.
The Clause of the Budget Bill imposing a duty
on beer was carried by a majority of 18;
Clause 23 was added to the Bill.

27. Clauses 24, 25, 27 added to the Budget Bill.

28. Mr. Chamberlain raised a question of privilege on the writ for the new election in Sheffield. Address of Congratulation voted to her Majesty. Clauses 29 and 31 (Income Tax) of Budget Bill debated.

29. Consideration of Clauses 31, 37, and several new clauses added to the Budget Bill.

OBITUARY.

June 2. Rev. W. S. H. Fielden, of the Memorial Hall.

Hall.

4. Mr. Hugh Fraser, British Minister to Japan, Prof. Wm. Roscher, political economist, 76.

5. Edward Capern, "the rural postman of Bideford," 76.

6. Thomas Ecrleston Gibb, 56.

Rev. Mark Wilks, 65.

9. Bishop of Bath and Wells, 86.

Bishop of Bath and Wells, 86.

Baron Nicotera, at Vice Equente.
Mr. Winch, Q.C., 53.
Mr. Duncan Macintyre, a Camadian millionaire.
Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, 73.
Mr. Phelps, American diplomatist, 55.
Wm. Calder Marshall, R.A., 81.
Rev. E. D. Wickham, 84.
Carlo L. Visconti, Keeper of the Lateran Museums, 70.
Mrs. Bickersteth, wildow of the late Bishop of

Mrs. Bickersteth, widow of the late Bishop of Ripon, 80. Lord Forester, Canon of York, 81.

Robert Ackrill, newspaper proprietor, 78. Capt. John Robert Deane Cooper.

Madame Alboni, 68. Major-General Gowan, 73. Prince Ladislas Czartoryski, 66. Mrs. Wordsworth, wife of the Bishop of Salisbury. Mr. James Reid, Lord Dean of Guild, Glasgow.

President Carnot, 57.

Rev. Octavius Ogle. 29. Lord Charles James Fox Russell, 87.

29. Lord Charles James Fox Russell, 87.
The deaths are also announced of: Mr. John Powney; Dr. Reliquet, Paris, 57; Walter Hawken Tregellas, 63; Rev. J. R. Wolstenholme, Rrisbane, 50; Madame Fritz Renter; Don Frederico Madrazo, Spanish painter, 79; Dr. A. W. Stillitoe, Bishop of New Westminster; Str Matthew Begbie, at Victoria, B.C., 75; Mr. E. O. Crighton, R. N., 70; Sir John Cox Bray, 52; Wm. Hart, of New York, landscape painter, 71; Mahmoud Felmy, Egyptian exile at Kandy; Major-deneral G. Scott, 74; Fleet Paymaster W. W. Perry, R. N., 48; M. Edouard Le Faber, botanist; Hon. Alex. FitzMaurice, 58; The Comtesse De Gasparin, 81; The Bishop of Riverina; Thomas Law Coward, Manager of the Morning Prost, 69.

CHARACTER SKETCH.

SAINT LADAS.

"The Horse," said Ma. Punch, drily, "is (as the classic quotation hath it) 'a noble creature,' and very useful to Man, 'but if you treat him badly' (i.e. as a mere medium for greedy and dishonest gambling), 'he will not do so.' Your ultra-Puritan is a 'prig' of one sort. But unfortunately your Sportsman is too often a 'prig' of another. Down with both! PRIMEOSE, my fortunate triple-eventer, you are Reformer as well as Sportsman. If you can reform in Sport as well as Politics, you'll 'cut the record,' conciliate the Nonconformist Conscience, and deserve a Myron statue, not brazen but golden, as the modern Hercules, cleansing the Augean Stables of Turf corruption, a corruption crescent and clinging, ugly and ubiquitous, creeping upwards and downwards, from Publican to Peer, and from Betting-man to Boot-black!"

"And then," said Olympian Ladas, smiling, "the suitable reward of the victors in your games will be, not a parsley but a Primrose crown!"—(Preface to the 106th volume of Punch.)

I.—THE CHURCH OF THE TURF.

MHE proposed disestablishment of the Welsh Church is declared by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury to be the gravest crisis the Church of Christ has had to confront in the whole of her history. Archbishops it is evident have small sense of proportion, even when the comparison can be measured by the simple rules of arithmetic, but His Grace of Canterbury must feel some regret when thinking quietly over his amazing description of the crisis, the net effect of which is simply to impose upon the wealthiest Church in Christendom the responsibility of raising £250,000 a year, which at the present moment is wrung by law from the pockets of the Welsh. Dr. Benson might reflect that the sum to which he attaches such supreme importance is little more than five per cent. of the amount annually spent in maintaining the racing

system of the country in which he is the foremost official representative of Christianity.

There is a Church to be disestablished if you like—a kind

the Church of England by law established. It is thoroughly democratic, entirely voluntary, and intensely real. To bring about the disestablishment and disendowment of that Church the most vehement Nonconformist outside the Principality would willingly consent to sacrifice Mr. Asquith's Bill. But unfortunately neither party in the State has ventured to propose a law which would lay a reforming finger upon the abuses which have converted the sport of kings into a vulgar gaming hell.

A POPULAR RELIGION.

Those who are accustomed to look at things as they are without the verbal wrappages with which men are liable to deceive themselves as to the reality of things, know that to hundreds of thousands, and possibly millions of English

men and women, horseracing has become a veritable religion -a religion in which they have a real belief. It is a revival or rather a survival of ancient unadulterated paganism. Caligula made his horse a Consul, and fed the poor brute on gilded oats in palatial stables. But our people have gone one better than the Roman Emperor, for the object of their idolatry has been established on what is virtually the nineteenth century Olympus.

An ingenious contrast might be drawn between this popular democratic Church of the Turf and the Christian religion, of which it is in many ways the most active and successful rival. The turf, like the Protestant religion, has no supreme pontiff, but it resembles the Roman Church in

having in its Jockey Club, what may be described as its college of cardinals, an august body whose authority in the absence of a pope is supreme. To most of the worshippers of the equine faith their deity is as invisible as the object of the devotion of the more orthodox churches.



THE CLERGY OF THE TURF .- NO. 1. THE BOOKIE.

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THE HORSE-GOD.

They hear of their horse-god, they read of him in their sacred scriptures, and for a few brief moments they can see him sweeping meteor-like over the grass. But it is only a few who are favoured with this beatific

To the immense majority the object of their devotion is worshipped unseen. But, seen or unseen, he is surrounded with all the mystery of an ancient oracle. He has his hiero-phants, his priests of the cave, and all the satellites which gather round the worship of the mysterious Invisible. However mysterious it may be, it is nevertheless real, and it has an organisation not as venerable, but almost as complex, as that of the more historic It has racing churches. stables in place of theological colleges, and its places of worship may be found in every part of the land, from what may be regarded as the metropolitan cathedral of Newmarket down to the humblest little wayside meeting which affords its devotees an opportunity of worship. A recent writer—Major Seton Churchill-declares that there are more professional bookmakers who dedicate the whole of their lives to their profession, than there are incumbents in the Church of England, and if their assistants are included, the priesthood of the turf considerably outnumbers the ministers of all denominations. Nor does the worship of the horsegod lack sincerity, which is evinced by a readiness to sacrifice on his altar.

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Some of the jockeys, who may be regarded as the hierophants of this pagan creed, receive higher salaries than the Archbishop of Canterbury. In other respects turfites put Christians to shame. There are few indeed

of the orthodox, whether of the clergy or the laity, who search the scriptures with the regularity and punctuality which distinguish the followers of the rival creed. For the Church of the Turf has its scriptures, which are known and read by all its members. There are said to be no fewer than fifty papers devoted to this cult in London alone, and nearly every paper in the country is compelled to dedicate a section of its space to chronicle

the services which are continually taking place in the open air. Judged by the newspapers, the Christian Church is simply not in it compared with the worship of the horse-god. The Church in all ages has had its prophets, but for the most part they have been excep-

tional personages, appearing at irregular intervals, according as the Divine afflatus was vouchsafed to man. In the Church of the Turf the supply of prophets is inexhaustible. Its array of seers is more imposing, so far as numbers are concerned, than that which is to be found in any other church of any other age.

THE GOOD THAT IS IN IT.

In many respects the cult of the horse-god can claim credit for conferring many indirect advantages upon its worshippers. Ethics are not its strong point, that is true; but man does not live by morality alone, and he would be a blind fanatic who would deny that the Church of the Turf confers many benefits upon its votaries. To begin with, it pro-

vides them with a distraction and makes their existence less dull, and dulness is the mother of many sins, and most of the vices; it compels thousands and hundreds of thousands of its devotees to spend hours on breezy uplands and in sunny parks to the great benefit of their

health, nor would the most pious Christian deny that from the hygienic point of view these assemblages of the turf do more for the physical health of those who are brought together in the open air than can be claimed for the hot and stiffing atmosphere which hangs like a pall over the bowed heads of Christian worshippers in many a chapel and church. Nor should the intellectual treining which it gives to its followers be forgotten. The Church of the Turf has its history, less sublime, of course, than that which is recorded

in the Acta Sanctorum; but, nevertheless, it is a history, and as such is a perpetual incentive to study, and a continual exercise ground for the human memory. The philosopher and the patriot would no doubt prefer that the British shopkeeper and artisan should charge their memories with facts more important to the general

well-being than the pedigree of the favourite or the names of the winners of the Derby. But we have to take what we can get. He would be a bold man who would venture to condemn on utilitarian grounds the mnemonic exercises of the devotee of the turf. The same objection might be taken to the making of Latin verse in our public schools and universities. But history is not the only study which the cult of the horse-god stimulates.



THE CLERGY OF THE TURF.—NO. 2. THE TIPSTER.

ITS EDUCATIONAL VALUE.

It may be claimed with reason to be a kind of illegitimate branch of university extension so far at least as arithmetic is concerned. The elaborate arithmetical calculations which are involved in making a book are most inconceivable to those who have never made a bet. Every bookmaker is in his small way a mathematician familiar with the properties of figures and the subtle mysteries of proportion. The fact that these abstruse calculations based on betting lists have no real bearing on the problems of real life is to bring against them a charge which is no greater than that which the utilitarians are constantly urging against the study of dead languages and of the higher mathematics. Another benefit which results indirectly from the worship of the horse-god is the improvement of horseflesh, and it would be ungenerous on the part of the followers of the purer creed to ignore the fact that it has been one of the influences which have tended to develop the sense of human brotherhood, to level class distinctions, and to compel men of all conditions of life to meet and mingle on a common footing in pursuit of a common end.

A NOTE OF THE ENGLISH RACE.

So much at least may be admitted by even those who regard the worship of the horse-god with the same antipathy which the early Christians regarded the worship of Jupiter or the rites of Cybele. For good or for evil this strange cult has rooted itself into the English race. The racehorse is much more of a national symbol than the British lion. Wherever the Englishman goes he takes his equine deity with him as punctiliously as other Englishmen take their bibles and prayer-books. In the vast New World which we are peopling with men who speak the "tongue which Shakespeare spake" there are always some to be found who will use that tongue to shout the odds and to back the favourite. It is so in America, in Australia, in India; and even in Mashonaland a race meeting was one of the earliest signs of the dominion of Britain after the disappearance of the assegais of the Matabele. Nor is it only in England and Englishspeaking lands that the religion of the turf has found eager followers. As a thousand years ago missionaries proceeded from this land to Christianise the pagan inhabitants of Central Europe, so in these latter days missionaries of another sort have established more easily and with not less success the distinctive paraphernalia of the new worship. Racecourses have sprung up in Germany and in France in the footsteps of these modern missionaries. Canterbury is less of a world centre in many respects than Newmarket, and there are few parts of the world in which the result of the Derby does not cause a much more intense thrill of human interest than the nomination of an archbishop or the issue of a prosecution for heresy.

SAINTS OF THE TURF.

It is therefore not strange that the religion of the turf, like other religions, should produce its saints in the shape of equine prodigies which realise the ideal of their worshippers, combining the points of character and the capacities which, in the opinion of their worshippers, constitute the supreme excellence, and which therefore may be regarded as corresponding to those beatified mortals who imbibe so much of the spirit of their religion in their life as to be canonised after death. As befits a religion which is based upon speed, the worshippers of the horsegod do not delay as long as the sacred congregation at Rome in discovering the merits of their saints. Recognition of supreme merit is instantaneous, and the

equine prodigy finds his place in the calendar long before the Christian saint would have got through the initial struggles with the prejudices and the stupidity of the hierarchy which will ultimately declare his sanctity. This year is notable for the appearance of one of these saints of the turf. Ladas, the winner of the Two Thousand, the Newmarket Stakes, and the Derby, is by universal consent acknowledged to be the best horse we are likely to see before the twentieth century. Ladas, therefore, in the popular calendar may be regarded as St. Ladas, and as such he is much the most conspicuous personage which has figured upon the stage of the world during the last month. I have written character sketches of Popes, and Emperors, and newspapers; last month I tried my hand at a character sketch of an obscure industrial and socialistic movement. It will therefore be a novelty to add to our gallery a sketch of the great St. Ladas. This I do the more readily as it affords me an opening of saying some things which very much need to be said just now on the subject of the turf.

II. ST. LADAS.

It is only a bad man who does not love a good horse. Nothing is more silly than the attempt made by some writers to pretend that Nonconformists, because they object to degrading horses to the level of dice, do not understand the natural liking of a man for his steed. The love and sympathy which most Englishmen and Englishwomen feel for horses are far too deeply seated in the vitals of our race to be rooted out by the accident of attendance at chapel instead of at church. It would take more than three centuries of Nonconformity to extirpate from the heart of man or women of English birth the sentiment of genuine liking for the horse. It would be strange if it were not so. For in the long and weary centuries during which man has been laboriously evolved, the horse was his indispensable friend and ally. The horse was to his half-civilised rider what gunpowder is now to the civilised races of the world. It secured them the ascendancy, the mastery and the direction of the non-riding races. There would be something of ingratitude riding races. There would be something of ingratitude if we forgot how the horse helped to save civilisation, even if he did not continually renew his services to his biped friends.

THE LOVE OF HORSES.

But we need not go to the recondite mysteries of the inherited sense of race obligation to explain the universal love for horses which characterises all our people, without distinction or sectarian difference. No other animal is so closely associated with all that is most heroic and romantic in the history of mankind. When the destiny of nations has trembled in the balance, and when the safety of dynasties has depended upon the issue of a single battle or the death of a single leader, the horse has so frequently been the instrument by which Fate revealed her decree, that we feel instinctively, and rightly, a sense of co-partnership, a cameraderie with the horse that we do not feel with regard to any other animal. The horse seems to play a semi-independent $r\hat{o}le$ of his own in the great drama of human history. Bucephalus is perhaps better known than Alexander the Great, and Black Auster, although a myth of the poet's brain, is more vividly real in early Roman history to our schoolboys than all the shadowy humans who fought by his side on the eventful day by Lake Regillus.

> Now, bear me well, Black Auster, Into you thick array; And thou and I will have revenge For thy good lord this day.

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In these words of the Dictator Aulus we have the expression of the exact note of community that exists between horse and man.

THEIR HUMANITY.

It is a kind of communion of humanity, the nearest approach on the side of the quadrupeds to the communion of saints on the side of the angels. William the Conqueror, who crushed the English at Hastings, was slain by his horse in Normandy. Paul Revere's ride and Sheridan's famous ride are alike remembered, quite as much for the sake of the horses as for their riders. Other animals stand outside, or are but used as tools by man in his battles and his enter-

prises. The horse takes a part in the game himself, and is therefore nearer to us than any other quad-ruped. The majesty and the glory of the horse which inspired the author of Job with one of the noblest of all descriptions of the horse in literature, are as obvious now as they were when the ancient bard sang about him whose neck is "clothed with thunder. He mocketh at fear and is not affrighted. He saith among the trumpets, Ha! ha! and he smelleth the battle afar off, the thunder of captains, and the shouting." Why then should it be imagined that a

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difference of opinion as to the Thirty-nine Articles or the historic episcopate would blind one half of Her Majesty's subjects to the graces and the glories of the horse?

The Thirty-nine Articles and apostolical succession may be very important, but they do not bite so deep as that. Our Anglican fellow-subjects do not often realise how ridiculous they make themselves by these airs of the nursery. Unfortunately this is by no means the only instance of the insolence which the Establishment seems to engender among many of its supporters. Folly lasts long when its arrogance is bolstered up by ecclesiastical conceit or theological intolerance.

NONCONFORMISTS AND HORSES.

When the members of the London County Council were

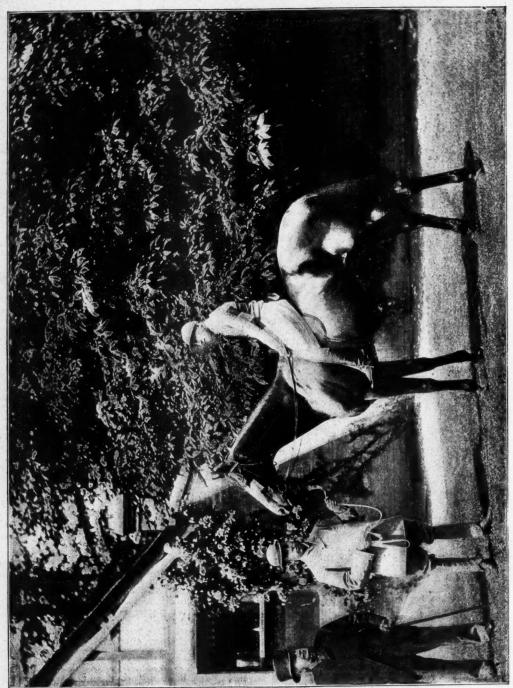
invited to Mentmore it was a subject of kindly jest that of all the visitors there was no one who took so keen an interest in Lord Rosebery's racehorses as Mr. McDougall the Methodist. There was nothing wonderful in that. The last person to take a really human personal interest in a horse, as a horse, is the man to whom the horse has become a mere four-legged substitute for the roulette table. The gambling element submerges the human-equine character of the horse. Personally, I have always had an intense realising sense of companionship with horses. I am afraid that I was in my teens before I could even conceive the possibility that a man or woman either could be as interesting as a horse. Whenever there was a carriage accident I never cared about

the fate of the humans until I heard how the horses had es-caped. In afterlife my horses-and I have only owned two were so much a part of my family that I could no more have sold them than I could have sold my own children. Yet for all that I have never seen a horserace in my life, and I did what little I could to help Mr. Hawke to found the Anti-Gambling League which is now meeting with such constantly increasing support as to justify the hope that at last something practical will be done towards stemming one of the greatest plagues of the day. My experience was not at



A CONGREGATION OF THE FAITHFUL. Sketched at Ascot.

all uncommon. I suppose there is many a child in Nonconformist homes to-day who would shrink from the racecourse as from the brink of hell, who nevertheless loves horses so much that of all the books in the Bible he loves best the book of the Revelation, because of that wonderful sixth chapter in which the seals were opened, and behold a white horse; and then there went forth another horse, which was red, followed after the third seal by a black horse, after which "I looked, and behold a pale horse, and his name that sat on him was Death, and Hell followed after him." Always with the horse there was the idea of power. Even when the name of him that sat on horseback was Death, they all went forth conquering and to conquer. Swiftness and courage and might and victory—all these are present in the horse.



ACOLYTES (From a protograph by Mr Carence Hailey, St. John's Wool and Nevenarket.) HIS AND LADAS SAINT

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And that which the child imbibes with his daily Bible lesson is deepened and rendered still more radiantly attractive when he begins to read, as every child should, as soon as he can read at all, the hero stories and romances of the early days. Of all the Early English romances none is more fascinating than that of Sir Bevis of Hampton—and why? Because at every turn and twist-of the chequered fortunes of that doughty champion, his good steed Arundel is to the fore. The romance is really the story of how that peerless steed snaps seven chains to rejoin its master, defies all his adversaries, and in short proves so doughty an ally that it deserved knighthood if ever horse did. Arundel reminds one of Ladas—and so I get back to my text—for says the quaint old rhyme:—

"Josyan gave him, sith then a steed.
The best that ever on ground gede;
Full well I can his name tell,
Men called him Arundel.
There was no horse in the world so strong
That might him follow a furlong."

Ladas is no Arundel in adventure, but Lord Rosebery's horse resembles the charger of Sir Bevis in being the champion of the equine race for his time. Of Ladas it may be said as Cromwell said of his Ironsides, "Truly he was never beaten." Alike as a two-year-old and three-year-old, every rival has gone down before him. And that, it must be admitted, naturally intensifies the interest which any owner would feel in his steed.

AN IDEAL STEED.

Ladas, like most racehorses, has but little history. To begin with, he is but three years old, and the vicissitudes of life in three years, whether the life be human or equine, are but few. From his foaling up Ladas has been in every respect an ideal animal; nothing can be more admirable than his temper, the grace of his movements, and the natural perfection of his constitution. On the Derby Day his good temper and forbearance were put to a very trying test. When the result was declared, and as the Frime Minister of England was leading the winner of the Derby from the course to the enclosure, they were mobbed by an enthusiastically jubilant crowd in a fashion which severely tried the nerves of the owner, and which might have upset the equilibrium of any less well balanced horse. The multitude crowded around him, they patted him, they punched him, they sat upon his hocks in their enthusiasm, and to make matters worse, many of them filched hairs from his tail to carry away as mementoes. Now, even a man, if he is in the middle of a crowd which insists on pulling hair out of his head by handfuls, might be excused if he lost his temper; but Ladas was perfectly calm and did not injure any one. The incident was characteristic. A horse less equable might have crowned his victory by killing many of his worshippers. Ladas, however, took it all with easy nonchalance, which is characteristic of the saint, although even human saints might have demurred to the relic hunters beginning operations upon their persons even before they were dead.

THE MOST HUMAN OF HORSES.

Of the racing career of Ladas there is not much need to enter here. His success as a two-year-old was phenomenal, and as a three-year-old he has carried off one prize after another with astonishing ease. The Two Thousand, the Newmarket Stakes and the Derby have all fallen before him, and it is confidently anticipated that he will win the St. Leger. In that case Ladas will have had an unparalleled record

among racehorses, for no Prime Minister's horse has ever carried before it all the great races of the year. Ladas's record up to the first of July is as good as any that have preceded it, if indeed it is not the best that has ever gone to the credit of any horse, and even those who take no interest in racing can hardly refrain from hoping that this horse may finish as he has begun, and leave the turf with an absolutely unbroken record of victory. To those who are not racing-men a remark made by Lord Rosebery will commend the horse even more than the carrying off of the triple event. I was saying that I thought horses were the most human of all animals. Lord Rosebery said quietly "and Ladas is the most human of all horses," Whether he is this or not, he is the swiftest of all the horses of his year, and one of the most beautiful creatures that ever stepped on hoofs; and it is easy to understand that amidst the cares of State his owner should owe to Ladas the few gleams of sunshine which have lit up the somewhat arduous experiences of the last eighteen months.

III.-THE OWNER OF ST. LADAS.

Lord Rosebery's experience as an owner of racehorses began in his early youth. Like most boys he was fond of horses, and he has not lost his love of them to this hour. This, if Emerson may be believed, may have contributed somewhat to that toughening of the fibre of his character and the strengthening of that resolute judgment, at which shallow-judging men at present are pleased to throw doubt. "I find the Englishman," said the acute New England observer, "to be him of all men who stands firmest in his shoes. They have in themselves what they value in their horses, mettle and bottom." The whole passage is well worth quoting:—

The Englishman associates well with dogs and horses. His attachment to the horse is from the courage and address required to manage it. The horse finds out who is afraid of it, and does not disguise its opinion. Their young boiling clerks and lusty collegians like the company of horses better than the company of professors. I suppose the horses are better company for them. The horse has more uses than Buffon noted. If you go out into the streets every driver in bus of dray is a bully, and, if I wanted a good troop of soldiers, I should recruit among the stables. Add a certain degree of refinement to the vivacity of these riders, and you obtain the precise quality which makes the men and women of society formidable. They come honestly by their horsemanship, with Hengist and Horsa for their Saxon founders. The other branch of their race had been Tartar nomads. The horse was all their wealth, the children were fed on mare's milk. The pastures of Tartary were still remembered by the tenacious practice of the Norsemen to eat horseflesh at religious feasts. In the Danish invasions the marauders seized upon horses where they landed, and were at once converted into a body of expert cavalry. . . The severity of the game laws certainly indicates an extravagant sympathy of the nation with horses and hunters. The gentlemen are always on horseback, and have brought horses to an ideal perfection. The English racer is a factitious breed. A score or two of mounted gentlemen may frequently be seen running like centaurs down a hill nearly as steep as the roof of a house. Every inn room is lined with pictures of races; telegraphs communicate every hour tidings of the heats from Newmarket and Ascot; and the House of Commons adjourns over the "Derby Day."

It was something of that sturdy temperament of our race which led Lord Rosebery, when he was still in the stage of "a young boiling clerk and lusty collegian," to venture upon the perils of a racing career. He was drawn to it by the very means employed to keep him from it. At first he had not the slightest interest in the turf, but hearing it constantly described as if it were full

of dangers and temptations, the young man felt fascinated by the risk. He would himself venture forth into this region perilous, and see if he could emerge unscathed. Thus does a too anxious wish to deter sometimes prove the most alluring of all baits to the adventurous spirit of

While still an undergraduate at Oxford, Lord Rosebery decided that he was old enough to have a try to win the Derby. He bought a horse bearing the name of Ladas, which was believed to have some chance. The University authorities, scandalised at this infraction of rule, remonstrated, and ultimately finding their representations in vain, they had resort to the ultima ratio of dons, and confronted the young sportsman with the alternative to quit or obey. He did not believe that the interdict was reasonable, and he deliberately elected to leave college without taking his degree rather than submit to an arbitrary interference with the course which he decided to take. No one then foresaw that he would be Prime Minister, although tradition has it that Lord Rosebery had himself determined that in addition to winning the Derby he would be Prime Minister before he died. But that was hidden from the authorities, and they adhered to their decision. So did Lord Rosebery. He left and began life without a University degree rather than surrender Ladas the First, with whom he was to make his first attempt to carry off the Blue Ribbon of the turf. Imagine then his chagrin when the brute for which he had sacrificed so much actually passed the winning-post the very last horse of the lot. So it came to pass that Lord Rosebery got neither his degree at college nor the Blue Ribbon of the turf. But although thwarted and disappointed, Lord Rosebery never gave up, and realised in due time the truth of Disraeli's saying that everything comes to him who knows how to wait. He had, however, to wait for nearly twenty-five years before his ambition was fulfilled.

It is odd to those who have never been in a racing stable to conceive the passion that consumes some exalted minds to achieve this distinction. A well-known passage from Disraeli's "Life of Lord George Bentinck" bears curious testimony to the hold which this passion had upon one of the most typical of all English country

gentlemen. Mr. Disraeli says :-

The day after the Derby, May 25th, the writer met Lord George Bentinck in the library of the House of Commons. He was standing before the bookshelf with a volume in his hands, and his countenance was gravely disturbed. His resolutions in favour of the colonial interest after all his labours had been negatived by the Committee, and on the 22nd and the 24th, his horse Surplice, whom he had parted with among the rest of his stud, solely that he might pursue without distraction his labours on behalf of the country, had won that paramount and Olympic stake, to gain which had been the object of his life. He had nothing to console him, and nothing to sustain him but his pride. Even that deserted him before a heart which he knew could yield him sympathy. He gave a sort of superb groan :-

"All my life I have been trying for this, and for what have I sacrificed it?" he murmured.

It was in vain to offer solace.

"You do not know what the Derby is," he moaned out.

"Yes, I do; it is the blue ribbon of the turf."

"It is the blue ribbon of the turf," he slowly repeated to himself, and sitting down to a table he buried himself in a folio of statistics.

Ten years nearer our time another characteristically English Prime Minister was intensely chagrined by the failure of his horse Mainstone to carry off the prize. The following passage from Evelyn Ashley's "Life of Lord Palmerston" is as significant in its way as the extract from Disraeli's "Life of Bentinck." Mr. Ashley writes:—

When the much-coveted "blue ribbon" of the turf seemed just within his grasp, his horse Mainstone-third in the betting —unaccountably broke down, with a strong suspicion of foul play. The entries in his list of interviews on the morning of Monday, the 21st of May, are striking by their variety:—
"John Day and Professor Spooner about Mainstone: settled

he should run on Wednesday.—Shaftesbury about Church appointments.—Powell, to ask about Mainstone.—Sir Robert Peel, ditto.—Bernstorff, to read me a despatch.—Sidney Herbert about his evidence to be given to-morrow before committee on army organisation .- Deputation from Manchester against intention of the House of Lords to throw out the repeal of the Excise duty on paper."

The Derby Day being the next but one, we may be sure that on this morning the trainer and the veterinary received with even more interest than the Prussian Ambassador and the deputation. In spite of the bad report from the stable, Lord Palmerston rode down to Epsom on Wednesday to see Thormanby win and his own horse only come in somewhere about tenth. It was a great disappointment to him. He had never been so near taking the great prize of the turf, and he was convinced that if his horse had been fairly dealt with, it would at any rate have made a good show to the front. Lord Palmerston's connection with the turf extended over a long period, commencing in 1815, with a filly called Mignonette, at Winchester, and only euded with his death. He seldom betted but raced from love of sport and horses. He usually bred his animals himself, and named them after his farms. A visit to his three paddocks at Broadlands made his favourite Sunday afternoon walk. Changing his trainer after this affair, and feeling very much disgusted at the state of the turf revealed, as he considered, by the treatment of Mainstone, he had no horse of any merit afterwards except Baldwin.—(Pp. 198-200.)

Lord Rosebery, piqued rather than dismayed by his failure, threw himself with energy into racing. He liked the excitement; he had not a very large stud, and he was fairly successful. He had his ups and downs like most beginners. But he lost rather than made money by his ventures, and when he married his devotion to the turf cooled down. Since that date, although he has always kept his stud, he has seldom had more than two or three horses in training, and during recent years he has not even taken the trouble to attend to these, so engrossed was he with the weightier affairs of politics. He sold his yearlings-picking out one or two whenever they seemed to him to have the look of a possible Derby winner, but he seldom went near his stables, and more than once was on the verge of parting with them altogether. Nothing could be a greater contrast than that between him and Lord George Bentinck. Of the latter his friend and

biographer said :-

Of late years he had become absorbed in the pastime and fortunes of the turf, in which his whole being seemed engrossed and which he pursued on a scale which has perhaps never

When Lord George sold his stud to Mr. Mostyn for the bagatelle of £10,000, owing to his political engagements. 208 thoroughbreds, viz., 3 stallions, 50 horses in training. 70 brood mares, 40 yearlings, and 45 foals, passed into Mr. Mostyn's hands, It is worth noting that although Lord George Bentinek had thus abandoned the turf, in a couple of years he decided to return to the fleshpots of Egypt. John Kent, who trained for Lord George, thus chronicles how his old master announced his determination to return to the turf. Surplice had just won the Leger as well as the Derby, and Lord George's heart was

When I met Lord George on the appointed day he immediately remarked to me: "I found racing expensive when I

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was mixed up with it, but nothing like so expensive as politics, for I never saw such a hungry set of fellows as these politicians; they were never satisfied. I want you, therefore, to pick out eight or ten horses for me, and I will have another try at the turf. You and I got on very well together before, and I have no doubt that we shall do so again."

Nothing but his premature death prevented this being

After Lord Rosebery had almost abandoned all hope of winning the Derby, Ladas was born. It was, to quote Lord Rosebery's own phrase, as if he had found a pearl in a dunghill, and he not unnaturally made the most of it. Old Matt. Dawson, although over seventy years of age, was prevailed upon to train the promising colt, and after the first trial proved the animal's quality, his owner felt his old interest in the turf begin to revive. It was increased steadily by each successive victory, until it reached a climax at the Derby. Then, having achieved the long-cherished object of his ambition, Lord Rosebery would probably have abandoned the turf, waiting of course till the St. Leger was decided, but unfortunately the tactics of his critics rendered that impossible.

Lord Rosebery is not a man to be driven. If he left the University rather than be coerced into sacrificing Ladas the First, one of the worst horses of his year, it is not very probable that he would under menace consent to give up the best horse of the day. There is a certain dogged tenacity about Lord Rosebery not yet adequately appreciated. He showed it somewhat curiously when he persisted in giving the name of Ladas to the colt. It was unlucky. In the opinion of the superstitious—and all gamblers are superstitious—nothing could have more assuredly ruined the chances of the young horse. Lord Rosebery opposed a stolid front to the representatives of the cognoscenti. He had lost the Derby with one Ladas; with another he would win it, and he did, superstition not with standing.

IV.—THE GAMING HELL OF GREAT BRITAIN.

After what I have just written concerning the humanequine side of horseracing, no one, I hope, will venture to accuse me of sour and squint-eyed fanaticism on the subject. I fear I stand in greater danger of being denounced by my friends for holding a candle to the devil and of inventing excuses for the inexcusable. For as a matter of fact, while the love of a man for a good horse is one of the most natural and most excellent of the minor emotions of life, it is simple nonsense to imagine that the bulk of the interest excited in the victory of Ladas had even the remotest relation to the likeable qualities in the horse. Ladas to Lord Rosebery is rightly enough almost human. Every good man feels a friendship for his horse. But ninety-nine men out of a hundred who got excited about the Derby winner would laugh at the suggestion that Ladas touched them in the least as a realised sentient entity, capable of sharing to a certain limited extent in its own dumb way with the feelings of its master. Their interest in St. Ladas is to be explained on very different grounds, of which a plain hint is afforded us in the following paragraph, that has been going the rounds of

Lord William Beresford has signalised his last days in India, the Yorkshire Post's London correspondent says, by a lucky stroke of speculative business. He bought the Ladas chance for a lakh of rupees from a military officer who had drawn the horse in the great Umballa sweep. The price paid was a long one, representing close upon £6,000 of English money, but the value of the winning horse in the sweepstake was not far short of two lakhs, so that it is probable the popular Military Secretary of the Viceroy has netted £5,000 by the transaction.

What did the lucky or unlucky gamblers who contributed to the great Umballa sweep care for Ladas as a living, loving, beautiful, spirited creature? Ladas might have been as ugly as a cow and as cross as a bear, and it would have been all one to them. Ladas to them, as to almost everybody else, was not a horse at all; Ladas was simply a gambling machine; and that, as the Americans say, was "all there is to it." The beautiful gracious thoroughbred, between whom and his owner and trainer there naturally arise sentiments such as that expressed in Mrs. Hemans' verses on the Arab and his steed, was to these military gentlemen in India, and to the horde of gamesters at home, as little of a living breathing creature as the ball of ivory that is set spinning in roulette. Ladas, in short, for practical purposes to the immense majority is not a horse but a mere gambling tool, and all the considerations which are pertinent and just enough in the case of those to whom Ladas is a horse are simply ludicrous and nonsensical to the others. Hence after having done what I hope may be regarded as ample justice to the equinehuman element in Ladas worship, I venture to discuss the real question as it confronts all but a handful of human beings, and leaving poor Ladas out of account, consider the salient facts of the case about our National Gaming Hell.

OLIVER CROMWELL AND GEORGE MOORE.

It is this aspect of racing which supplies the solid foundation for the disapproval with which it is regarded by the most serious thinking people in England. To racehorses and racing no living soul would make an objection; what is objected to is the gambling which seems to be their invariable concomitant. Lord Rosebery, in reply to Mr. Hawke, alluded somewhat cleverly to the fact that Oliver Cromwell kept a stud of racehorses. But no one knows better than Lord Rosebery that under the rule of the Lord Protector horses were not used as four-legged gambling machines; that if they had been so used he would have made very short work of them. Cromwell was a great cavalry general, and he naturally took a deep interest in the quality of the steeds on which his Ironsides were mounted.

It is a curious instance of the inversion of rôles that while the example of the King of the Puritans is invoked as justifying the maintenance of a racing stud, the leading advocaté of license in English fiction should be the chief assailant of the racing system of to-day. In "Esther Waters" George Moore has drawn a vivid and somewhat lurid picture of the consequences of betting in circles which are usually regarded as lying outside the province of the novelist's pen. Mr. George Moore is not exactly the person from whom we should have expected so vigorous a denunciation of one of the vices which are eating into the heart of modern society. But, expected or unexpected, his contribution is a welcome addition to the task of arousing public sentiment upon a subject of the first importance.

PRELIMINARY ADMISSIONS.

In considering these questions it is well to clear the ground by admitting fully and frankly much that is usually urged against all attempts to cope with the evil under consideration. The instinct of gaming, it may be admitted, lies deep in the human heart. The passion for backing your opinion with ready money is distinctive of both Englishmen and Americans, and it must be admitted that there is much about it that is extremely creditable to our national character. There is no other method so simple and so precise by which a man can express exactly

what he believes and how far he believes it. Apart from this desire to formulate in this unmistakable and simple terminology your conviction as to the merits of respective horses, or of the accuracy of your assertions, there is no doubt that the passion of gaming is intense. It is no holiday task to which we have to put our hands if we endeavour to keep within bounds a passion so strong and so universal. But the excuse that a task is difficult is no reason for refusing to face a duty and to counteract an evil by every means in our power.

WE CANNOT DO EVERYTHING.

By a strange confusion of ideas there are many puzzleheaded controversialists who consider that they have made out an unanswerable case for leaving things alone when they have proved that any evil is deeply rooted in human nature and appeals to some of the most powerful of human instincts. The logical conclusion is of course of an exactly opposite nature. The more imperious the passion may be, and the greater the number who may feel its sway, the more necessary is it that it should be checked and curbed, and in every way prevented from having an uninterrupted course. If the Dutch had regarded the strength of the waves or the peculiar liability of their lowlands to inundation as a reason for not building their dykes, their land would have been under water to this day. But to hear many people talk, you would imagine that the greater the danger the less reason there is for endeavouring to cope with it.

SHALL WE THEREFORE DO NOTHING?

It may further be admitted without hesitation that nothing that we can do will extirpate betting and gam-To return again to the Dutch analogy, we may say that we no more dream of preventing any man from betting or gambling privately with his friend by any acts of the legislature or by any vigilance of the administration than the Dutch dreamed of drying up the ocean when they set themselves to work to rear the sandy ramparts behind which they cultivate in safety meadows actually lying below the level of the ocean. No amount of dykes will give absolute security against occasional inundations, and even where the dykes are the strongest they merely keep the waves within bounds. If we are not to do anything because we cannot do everything, then all human action would be paralysed at once. It is our bounden duty to do what we can; and the more gigantic the evil against which we have to contend, the more imperative it is for us to neglect no means by which we can contribute. on however small a scale, to rescue our population from the plague and the scourge of betting and gambling.

IS GAMBLING AN EVIL?

There are a few possibly who may be inclined to debate the question whether or not the betting mania of to-day is a plague to the community. As to that, however, there is practical unanimity among all those who care for the welfare of the people, whether they be magistrates, employers of labour or ministers of religion. There is a universal opinion that betting on races is spreading, and that wherever it spreads it is morally and socially pernicious. Indeed the subject is one on which the consensus of opinion is overwhelming. Civilised man has not arrived at many definite conclusions upon many subjects, but one of these points is that the habit of gaming is pernicious to the community. Pagan, Freethinker, and Christian are all agreed on that point. If gambling is not an evil, then the course of human legislation for centuries has been wrong; and instead of passing new laws to supplement those already on the statute book, or of even enforcing those already made, we should logically repeal all the interdicts by which the wisdom of our ancestors contrived to circumscribe this evil. We may therefore take it for granted that whatever a few interested sophists may say as to the innocence of betting. gambling is bad, and the less of it there is in the community the better.

BETTING NOT ITS WORST FORM.

The next objection to be raised will be by those who say that gambling is bad, but that the worst gambling does not take place on the turf. A good honest bet, they say, is not so bad and does not affect any one but the man himself-except, it might be added, his wife and children and the community at large, to whose interest it is that gambling should not exist. Politics are dull compared with the fierce excitement of the betting-ring, and the stimulant of the gamester causes all the other interests of life to appear dull and weak. But this by the way. Gambling on the turf, so its apologists say, is nothing to the gambling which takes place on the Stock Exchange. Bookmakers are innocent and virtuous citizens compared with the operators who rig the market, contrive corners, and generally upset the prices. The practice of gambling in stocks and shares which has been democratised by the bucket shop is much more pernicious to the individual gambler. The man who bets on the races, so the turfites say, is soon out of his pain, but the man who has invested in futures or options, or is engaged in speculations on the Stock Exchange, is in a chronic state of fever much more serious than the brief fierce thrill of the man who has put his money on his favourite horse. Now I am not disposed to deny the accuracy of these assertions. If it will tend to clear the ground in this controversy, I am willing to admit that the Stock Exchange is worse than the betting-ring, and that the attention of all serious men must be turned as gravely to the question of the bucket shop as to the newspapers which convert themselves into morning and evening touts for the bookmakers. But the question of the bucket shop is too large a question to be discussed merely as incidental to the subject of betting on races. If it be a worse evil than betting, then it is so great a subject that it ought to be considered by itself, and that consideration we are quite willing to give it when the subject arises. The moment for discussing the bucket shop has not come, whereas the question of the hour is the question of the turf.

MEN WILL BET.

The third objection which will be taken is that men will gamble upon something, and that if they are not allowed to gamble upon horses they will do so on some-That also to a certain extent is true. Men who have no other excitement, and who are accustomed to decide the ownership of money by chance, will always find something on which to bet. There is the classic instance of the gamblers who made bets on whether a man who had fallen down in a fit at the steps of a club, was really in a fit or was dead, and those who had backed him to die objected to the doctor giving him assistance on the ground that it was prejudicial to their chances. Men constantly bet on the number of miles an Atlantic steamer will make in the twenty-four hours, or what number will be on the sail of the pilot boat off Sandy Hook. The story of the jumping frog is an instance of the facility with which the harmless batrachian can be pressed into service as a four-legged gambling machine if the nobler animal is absent. There have been bets as to which drop of water will find its way to the bottom of a pane of glass first, upon a give of wo words short, to. I The f diate legisla the in the o popul Lotte the c on th bettir prote interi their go so them quest right lotter up ga and w fere which most of ga preva

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first, bets as to which lump of sugar a fly will first settle upon or as to which worm will first make its way out of a given circle. Men bet upon elections, upon the spelling of words, upon the age of celebrities, upon the number of words in the Bible, and many other things. There is, in short, nothing upon which men will not bet if they want to. But when all that is admitted what does it prove? The fact is usually brought forward as if the immediate and only conclusion deducible therefrom is that the legislature should do nothing whatever to limit or to check the indulgence in this impulse. If this were admitted the first consequences that would follow would be the opening of public gaming-hells in every centre of population, and the second would be the repeal of the Lotteries Act and the establishment of lotteries all over

the country. If. on the other hand, betting men who protest against any interference with their sport do not go so far, it is for them to answer the question why is it right to suppress lotteries and shut up gaming-houses, and wrong to interfere with betting horse - races, which is by far the most general mode of gambling which prevails in England at the present day?

BUT BETTING ON HORSE-RACES CAN BE STOPPED.

Practical men have to deal with vice and other evils as best they can. However difficult it may be for us to define the limits with in which we can interfere in d scouraging gam-

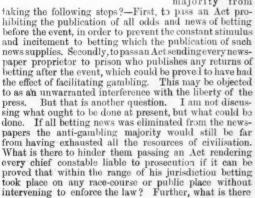
bling, the experience of the past indicates pretty clearly the direction in which we should move. No amount of demonstration as to the universality of the passion for gambling deters the European Governments without a single exception from preventing the running of gaming-houses. The exception of Monte Carlo in the petty State of Monaco only proves the rule, and emphasises the unanimity of European civilisation on this point. In every State in Europe where gaming-houses are suppressed there is plenty of private gambling. That is a thing which the State has to put up with, because it cannot hinder it. The limits of our responsibility are conterminous with the limits of the possible, hence all civilised nations suppress public gaming-houses, because they lie within the range of what they can do, and no civilised Government suppresses private gaming, because, with the best will in the world, it finds that such a thing is beyond its powers. Similarly with lotteries. Private lotteries cannot be interfered with;

public lotteries are rigorously suppressed, for the petty exception of raffling in charity bazaars can hardly be regarded as a serious infraction of the law. We have therefore in these two instances a certain plain and easy rule to apply to betting on the turf. Private betting between man and man which is not publicly advertised will go on to a greater or lesser extent. With that we cannot interfere. Public betting, however, is another matter, and especially that form of betting which is practically the creation of the penny and halfpenny press, which, so far from being discouraged, is actively assisted by the Government through the Telegraph Department of the Post Office. We are therefore not confronted by any non possumus in relation to betting on horse-racing. If public betting on racing

is not suppressed, it is not because it cannot be suppressed but because the will is wanting to suppress it.

WHAT CAN FE DONE.

Those who are disposed to object to this are requested to consider the following possibilities if Mr. Hawke and the Anti-Gambling League were to secure the return to the House of Commons of a large majority of their way of thinking. Leaving out of account the House of Lords, which would probably not interfere in the interests of vice if the popular majority were sufficiently strong. what is there to hinder suc'i a majority from





From the Western Mail.]

[June 8, 1894.

Chairman: "Laties and Gentlemen, before the Rev. Jonah Mathias, of Chapel Thomis, addresses the meeting I wish to introduce to your notice a life-like model of the immortal Latias, winner of the Derby." (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

to prevent the Post-master - General, if he were the nominee of the anti-gambling majority, from declaring that all telegrams relating to bets should be dealt with as telegrams are to-day which contain obscene and profane language? At present the telegraph department lays itself out to the uttermost to facilitate the transmission of betting intelligence from every betting-ring in the kingdom. All that could be stopped if not by a departmental order then by a short Act of Parliament. If all other palliatives failed to limit the evil under consideration, there would remain as a last resource the drastic measure of the summary suppression of all racing in the kingdom. This might be most unadvisable and most tyrannical, fraught with consequences detrimental to the best interests of the community, but still it is conceivable that gambling on races might reach such a pitch as

would, in the opinion of the House of Commons, justify the abolition of racing throughout the kingdom. It will the abolition of racing throughout the kingdom. hardly be debated that if Mr. Hawke were Prime Minister with an anti-gambling cabinet supported by a majority of a hundred in the House of Commons, all these measures

could be carried out and be enforced.

THE VITAL QUESTION.

It is therefore a mere shuffling evasion of the question to pretend that betting on horse-racing could not be prevented. It is much nearer the mark to say that our present betting system is the creation of the law, or if not of the law then of institutions which are absolutely under the control of the legislature: the public news-papers, the public police force, and the Government telegraphs. The question, it will be seen, is thus a very simple one. It is fair to say, first, that in the opinions of all the best authorities betting has attained the dimensions of a national curse, and that it is as much of an evil to be combated by the legislature as the lotteries or as public gaming-houses. Secondly, it is clear that whatever other evils exist as inimical or more inimical to the community than betting on horses this no more justifies acquiescence in the lesser evil than the prevalence of murder would justify the granting of immunity to pick-pockets. Thirdly, betting on racing, which is admitted to be an evil, can be suppressed by the legislature. The whole question, therefore, narrows itself down to this, are the evils connected with betting on races sufficiently great to compel the legislature in accordance with the Lottery



[June 27, 1894. ONE TO BE RECKONED WITH.

and Gaming-House Acts, to take action with a view of repressing the evil? On this last question it is obvious that many men will differ. Some, probably a larger number than our administrators and journalists imagine, would gladly wel-come legislation which would cut up racing root and branch. But as these are admittedly in a minority we need not consider that solution at present. We may have to come to it, and it is tolerably certain that we will come to it if the present mania for gambling continues to spread as it has been doing in the last few years.

BETTING AS IT IS TO-DAY.

Let us look more narrowly at this question, and ask ourselves what it is that makes betting more pernicious to-day than it was thirty years ago. Betting thirty years ago was chiefly confined to a very limited class. Individuals betted much more heavily

twenty or thirty years ago than they do to-day. Lord George Bentinck, who repeatedly stood to win £100,000 to £150,000 upon a single horse or a single race, has left few, if any, successors. Mr. Chaplin was probably the last man who ever won £100,000 on a single race, and then he did not receive all the money which was due to him on his bets. In those days people began to bet upon the next Derby almost immediately after the year's race had been won. But betting was practically confined to a small class with the exception of two or three of the large races of the year. When I was a boy on Tyneside the betting was chiefly confined to the Northumberland Plate. No doubt there were professional bookmakers who bet on every race, but one-half the population never bet at all under any circumstances. Betting, in those days, was exclusively a man's vice. To-day all these conditions have changed. Betting is no longer confined to one-half the population. At Sandown last month an old bookmaker told me he was scandalised by seeing ladies going up to make their bets with all the confidence of old hands, and everyone who is aware of the condition of things in the North of England knows that working-men's wives often bet as largely and with as disastrous consequences as working men themselves. Factory girls in Scotland bet as heavily, according to their means, on football matches as Fleet Street loungers on the Two Thousand or the Derby. Further, while betting is diminishing among the noblemen and gentlemen who patronise the turf, betting, like everything else, has been democratised and generalised. Workmen in a shipyard or local place neve woul Lada is no three there The : been last to fi Henc entir not a judg fanci to wh price faire leavi ing a in ev indis bling Carlo

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a cotton-mill bet regularly, not merely on their own local races, but upon the innumerable races which take place in all parts of the country. Many of them have never been to a race-course in their life, and probably would be utterly unable to tell the difference between Ladas and a smart horse in a London hensom. Betting

is no longer an affair of two or three important races, nor is there much betting on futures. The infinite rascality which has been practised at races has at last led the betting community to fight shy of future events. Hence the betting now is almost entirely done from day to day, not according to the deliberate judgment of the individual who fancies a horse, but according to what is known as the starting prices. This, although much fairer than the old system, leaving less margin for scratching and dodging and swindling in every direction, is absolutely indistinguishable from the gambling which goes on at Monte Carlo.

THE CREATION OF THE PRESS.

Betting to-day is the creation not so much of the race-course as of the newspapers. The system is worked as follows. In a morning racing paper the prophet predicts that certain horses will win certain races. To the puddler, the ship builder, the grocer and clerk these horses are exactly what the red and black in the roulette table are to the habitués of a gaming house. They may receive a hint to back red thrice running, or to back black and red alternately, and they do it exactly on the same principle and in the same way as the man who backs a horse. Half a dozen races are to be run to-day. The prophet of my newspaper names for these races half a dozen winners. A workman at the next bench takes in another paper whose prophet names half-a-dozen different horses for the same races. I swear by my paper and its prophet, and my friend by his and his prophet. We each agree to put something whether it is a shilling or half-a-crown or a pound depends upon the state of our exchequers

and the recklessness of our plunging—upon the horses selected by our favourite tipsters. We do not care anything for the odds, not caring in many cases to look at the quotations in the betting list. We put the money on the horses named in our various newspapers and await the result. As soon as we leave work we rush to a newsboy and learn the result of our gamble. Supposing that we have each put a shilling on each of the half-dozen

horses named by our prophets. If none of my horses have won I hand over the six shillings to my neighbour, and if he has been equally unfortunate he does the same to me, and the balance is even. No one has lost, there is only the shilling which we staked which is sacrificed. But supposing that one of my horses

has carried off a prize. Instantly reference is made to the quotation of the starting-price that always follows the announcement of the result of a race. The winner started, let us say, at ten to one. As I have won, my comrade must pay me ten shillings, which at ten to one is the extent of my gains, according to the starting-price. So it goes on from day to day all through the racing season, which is almost equivalent to all the year round. It is obvious that this is the roulette table over again. It is gaming pure and simple. The man who bets stakes his shilling exactly as the people at Monte Carlo stake their five-franc piece, and he receives his winnings according to a fixed system with which he has nothing to do. The startingprice represents the amount of gains which the croupier shuffles over to you at the green table.

AND THE POST OFFICE.

From this brief statement as to betting as it goes on to-day, the one factor in the situation which has changed everything and practically universalised gambling is the newspaper, aided, no doubt, by the telegraph department of the Post Office. If we could imagine that the newspapers did not appear, and that all betting telegrams were intercepted en route, ninety-nine out of the hundred bets now made would not be made. Ninety-nine out of the hundred bets made today are directly due to the newspaper press and the telegraph department of the Post Office. They have not created the gambling instinct, but they have pandered to it, and done everything that the wit of man could devise in order to facilitate its exercise. The newspapers have become

the effective machinery by which the whole system is carried on. Every newspaper proprietor, with one or two honourable exceptions, is in the position of the man who touts for Monte Carlo; and the telegraph operators and the whole brigade of sporting reporters are, morally speaking, on exactly the same level as the croupiers and other employes in M Blanc's establishment.



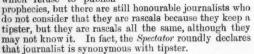
A PILLAR OF THE RACING CHURCH.

A DEVOTEE ON THE TURF.

JOURNALIST-TIPSTER.

If this be so, does it not seem obvious that the first stage in the crusade against gambling is to see whether or not the newspapers cannot be induced to desist from the publication of predictions as to the

probable winner, and of the betting before the race, as well as the starting prices after the event? If this were done, betting would not be extirpated, but it would be diminished, and the constant and daily incentive to pernicious vice would be removed. There are several newspapers in the country which refuse to publish





As they seem to fail to see their rascality it might be well to see if it would be possible by means of the law to make them aware of that fact. The law at the present moment is strangely inconsistent. If an astronomer should cast a horoscope for a customer he is liable to be arrested by a policeman and clapped into jail as a rogue and a vagabond. But a respectable newspaper editor and a wealthy newspaper proprietor who engage a man to prophesy the winners of future events, which are only useful in so far as they promote gambling, to these men the law has nothing to say. In what precise manner the law should be altered in order to deal with the tipster, I do not at present venture to say. If we went on the line of prosecutions for indecent literature, it might equally be left to the jury to decide whether or not in any particular case the prophecy was part and parcel of the machinery of gambling. If it were, the person responsible for its production should be held liable, and due pains and penalties inflicted.

THE PUBLICATION OF THE ODDS.

The publication of odds before the event could be prohibited without difficulty. A bill has already been drafted which if passed would attain that result. It has secured the support of many members by no means remarkable for the fanaticism of their puritanism. Labouchere, for instance, is by no means a typical puritan, but he is as much in favour of suppressing the odds as Mr. John Hawke himself. Unfortunately this, which is the easiest of all methods to cope with the evil, has the disadvantage of being the least effectual. The great mass of betting to-day is done without reference to the quotation of odds for future events, it is done by starting prices and starting prices alone. Still the prohibition of the publication of such odds tends in the right direction, inasmuch as it would give a national expression that betting was a vice which the legislature and all who desired the welfare of the community should endeavour to repress. It is of course difficult for any newspaper to take the lead in this matter. All must do it if any do it, otherwise the only result of independent action of any single newspaper is to transfer a certain number of that newspaper's readers to its less scrupulous rivals. Here and there are newspapers of sufficiently high character - such as the Leeds Mercury and the Daily Chronicle—who have never counted sporting men among their subscribers, and which circulate for the most part among respectable people who take life seriously and who are really anxious to promote the elevation of the mass. The Leeds Mercury long ago set an honour-

long ago set an honourable example in this respect, and I am waiting to see an equally honourable initiative taken in the London Press by the Daily Chronicle. Such an example will do more to reinforce the public sentiment in favour of making the rule universal than anything else that could be suggested.

STARTING PRICES.

If this fails there remains the next step, which is the prohibition of the publication of starting prices. Here we are on more difficult ground. The publication of the result of a race is a record of what is past, and it is argued by some that the starting prices are merely the final judgment of the best informed people as to the merits of the horses which compete in the race. That may be so, but if it can be proved that the publication of such scientific information tends to establish a public gaming-house in every place where the paper reaches, there are many who would not hesitate to prohibit the publication of starting prices. It is possible, however, that it may be got at in another way. Wherever betting is carried on by professional bookmakers that "place" is an "illegal place" under the Betting House Act. The law as it stands at present, according to the recent decision obtained by the Anti-Gambling League, leaves no doubt upon that score, and when any starting price is recorded, that starting price is almost always an evidence that the law against betting has been violated.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE POST OFFICE.

The question to be decided is therefore whether the Post Office Telegraph department is justified in despatching the starting prices, betting news, or anything which implies that betting has taken place publicly. When a telegram is handed in at the post office which on the face of it justifies the clerk in believing that it affords evidence of the commission of a misdemeanour, and is directly intended to facilitate the commission of similar offences elsewhere, the welfare of the community, which at present forbids the sending of obscene or profane words across the wires, would justify the refusal to transmit such telegrams to any other destination than the nearest police The American Government killed the Louisiana lottery by refusing to carry its circulars by post, and the British Post Office might go one better. We shall be British Post Office might go one better. We shall be told that the only result of such an interdict would be that telegrams would be despatched in cipher, and hence it is possible that the best method of proceeding against this curse of starting prices would be to vigorously follow up the line of attack which has already been begun by the Anti-Gambling League.

A SHORT WAY WITH BETTING.

The case of Bond v. Plumb, which was decided last December in the Queen's Bench Division, laid down the law in this matter which shows that we do not need new legislation so much as the vigorous enforcement of the present laws to cut up betting root and branch. This decision was to the effect that the Act of 1853—

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the Betting House Act—recognised two offences, and that both credit betting and ready money betting in illegal places are illegal, and that both the owner of such an illegal place and the doer are liable to be proceeded against under the Betting House Act. This is not new law, for the decision follows Sir James Fitzjames Stephen's digest, which gives an analysis of the first section of the Act in terms which leave no doubt on the subject.

What, then, is the natural and inevitable consequence? Simply this, that the Anti-Gambling League has ready to hand a sharp legal axe by which it may cut off the head of this evil by one quick blow. If every enclosure where professional bookmakers ply their trade is a betting house or place under the Act of 1853, and if, as the law declares, every such betting house is a common gaming house as defined by the 2nd section of 8 and 9 Victoria, then every opener, owner, occupier, manager, and user thereof concerned in any such enclosure can be convicted of a misdemeanour under the Act. Racing in England is absolutely at our mercy, and if the Jockey Club will not help us to clear out this Augean stable, and to suppress the gaming hell of modern England, we shall have to bring matters to a head by prosecuting the Stewards of the Jockey Club for their complicity in the betting that goes on publicly at Newmarket.

Now if this be the case, and it is a fact that notwith-standing the urgent entreaties of the sporting papers the appeal in the case of the Northampton bookmaker was not prosecuted, although notice of appeal was given, it would appear that the authorities have in their hands a weapon which indeed any private citizen can use against any racecourse on which betting takes place. But one blow well delivered at the Stewards of the Jockey Club might bring the whole system to the ground. Now it is well to have a giant's strength, but it may be tyrannous to use it as a giant. The Northampton decision, following in the decision of Bond v. Plumb in the Queen's Bench Division, shows that the anti-gamblers have this weapon well in hand, and are thoroughly determined to use it.

A PRECEDENT FOR THE PRESS.

Now let us see how this applies to the newspapers. By the Betting House Act of 1853, any person exhibiting a placard, or publishing or advertising any card, writing or sign, or inviting persons to resort to a betting house, may be fined £30 and costs or two months' imprisonment. Now as it has been judicially declared that a betting ring on a racecourse is a house or office which, under the Betting House Act, is a common nuisance and a common gaming house, it follows that the advertisement of such a place renders the newspaper inserting such an advertisement liable to fine or imprisonment. Even if this were not sufficient to deal with the mischief, it affords us an indication of the readiness of the British legislature to punish publications which tend to advertise or facilitate gaming. That clause judiciously extended so as to meet the circumstances would make short work of starting prices, betting tipsters, and the publication of odds.

THE PREMIER'S OPPORTUNITY.

I would appeal to Lord Rosebery under these circumstances, not merely as the Prime Minister of England, but as the winner of the Derby, and as a man who has close personal knowledge and a predominant influence both on the turf and in Parliament, to devote his serious attention to this subject. If he does nothing the law may take its course, and we may see the whole racing fraternity threatened with outlawry. To this I should have very small objection, provide I that I believed in the long run public opinion would support so drastic a measure of dealing with the subject. But that is not my opinion. Safely and slow, they stumble who run fast, is the safest maxim in such circumstances as the present. It would be much better to get half a loaf and keep it than to snatch the whole, with the probability of having it knocked out of our clutches before we had had a chance to eat a crust. Lord George Bentinck prided himself more upon what he was able to do in reforming the turf than upon all his achievements in the House of Commons. I do not suppose that Lord Rosebery would take a similar view of the importance of racing and legislation, but assuredly at the present moment he lies under a peculiar obligation to see to it that some practical modus vivendi is arrived at whereby racing can be carried on decently and legally, while closing the great national gambling hell which is practically conducted by the British press with the active assistance of the Government telegraphs.

If the victory of Ladas should be the means of compelling its noble owner to realise the responsibility of his position and to deal with this question with a firm hand and a determination to cope with the British gaming hell with the same spirit with which his predecessors dealt with the lotteries and the gaming houses, then indeed will Ladas deserve to be regarded as St. Ladas in another than a turfite sense, and all Christian men and good citizens will have good reason to rejoice that Ladas carried off the Derby Stakes this year at Epsom.



AFTER THE RACING : BRINGING UP THE CARRIAGE HOUSES.

LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

LORD ROSEBERY AND THE TURF.

WITH REFLECTIONS ON BETTING.

MR. DALE, son of Dr. R. W. Dale, of Birmingham, who writes the monthly summary for the Sunday Magazine, thus comments upon the connection of Lord Rosebery with the turf:—

The Prime Minister's victory in the Derby, though welcomed with enthusiasm by the crowd, seems to us a matter for serious regret. Every one who knows the actual condition of the people is aware that at the present moment betting is doing almost as much harm as drink. It produces a vast mass of crime. It drags down thousands of victims into utter misery and ruin. The turf, like those who live by it, is notoriously corrupt. Lord Rosebery is not supposed to bet himself. He would disdain any association with the sordid wretches who prey upon the folly and the credulity of their fellow-creatures.

But he has to take the system as it exists. He is under no illusion and knows that he is powerless to mend it. How can he fail to see that his name and his influence aggravate the evil? They invest what disreputable is with the semblance of honour. They serve to cloak and to mask the evil. He is the first Prime Minister to win the Derby: we trust that he may be the last.

In Longman's Magazine Mr. Andrew Lang refers to the subject of gambling

in alluding to George Moore's "Esther Waters." Mr. Lang says:-

The extreme prevalence of that sordid folly proves two things. First, the poor very naturally want to escape from strikes, labour, and weariness into a paradise of hope. Gambling offers them "the key of the happy golden land," and sends the gleam of romance flitting before them, the rainbow with the buried treasure at its feet. Therefore the poor bet, and with infinitely more excuse than the rich. The habit is morally and financially ruinous, but if the world is to be cured of betting it will not be by the most powerful tracts, sermons, or moral novels appealing to the sentiments. People can only be mended by reason when instructed that the odds against a success worth winning are mathematically incalculable. This plain fact will convince the reasonable, but, unluckily, the reasonable are a very small minority, and perhaps are convinced already. The opium-eater knows the end of opium-eating, and the sporting footman, if he reflects, knows the end of backing horses; but the magical gleam is too much for them, is too much for all of us, for every mortal thinks that he himself is the exception to the general rules. The Socialist may say that property, among other evils, causes gambling. Men hope to increase their possessions, so they bet. But the Red Indian is a practical Communist: he gives all he has

away at a moment's notice—for example, on a death in his family. Hé holds so lightly to property that he is next door to having none. Yet of all gamblers he is the most desperate. In truth, men do not so much want to amass gain, by gambling, as to enjoy the exciting fluctuations of luck. If property were abolished to-morrow, I believe that men would invent a shell currency, like the Papuans, and gamble for that.

Geoffrey Mortimer, writing in the Free Review upon the betting craze, says:—

An anti-betting organisation proposes to bring about a radical reform by legally arraigning the promoters and stewards of one of our great race meetings. This is a method of whole-measures-or-none, which permits no temporising with the British veneration for the race-horse. For horse-racing is one of our orthodoxies, and the oligarchy of the turf is an ancient and powerful institution. It is probable that a total

suppression of betting would mean the ruin of horse - racing. I am not prepared to say offhand that this would be a grievous national calamity. But there are tens of thousands of Englishmen who would feel the solid earth heaving beneath them if it were seriously suggested that all betting on horses should be pro-law. scribed by We associate low trickery, brazen dishonesty, and ruffianism with the sport of racing; but it is well to remember that the Crown, the Church, the Army, the Navy,

Winter and the second s

From Moonshine.]

THE NONCONFORMIST CONSCIENCE. "OH, MY!"

But note the Betting List in his pocket.

all the potent respectabilities of the community, support the turf. The enthusiasm for racing, and staking chances on "events," descend through every grade from Marlborough House to the slums. In fact, racing is an integrant of our properties of the properties of

[June 23, 1894.

constitution; and the man who attacks it will not escape a charge of sedition.

The National Review says:-

Whatever his shortcomings may be in other respects, Lord Rosebery has achieved the unprecedented and imperishable distinction of combining the Premiership with the Blue Ribbon of the Turf, both of which have fallen to him in the same year. Much political capital was anticipated from Ladas's triumph, and the Ministerialists were highly elated on learning the news, while the Opposition were proportionately depressed. It has certainly familiarised a large number of non-politicians with Lord Rosebery's name, and has greatly added to his reputation for good luck, which already stood high; he is more loudly cheered in the music-halls than he was a month ago, and the "man in the street" looks upon him with a friendly eye, as he does on every one associated with sport. On the other hand, the impression created by the Prime Minister's jocular speeches that he is a frivolous man has been deepened by his widely advertised association with the turf, and there has been a growl of deep resentment

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from a section of the Nonconformists. This correspondence reveals in many letters the deep-rooted English Puritan feeling to which the Radical Party owes much of its pros-perity, with its uncompromising and not altogether unwholesome detestation of the racing atmosphere. It is difficult, therefore, to say whether Lord Rosebery will gain or lose in political strength by the possession of Ladas; he will probably be more shouted for, but not more voted for. There is an outside chance of his losing some of the most zealous and fanatical supporters of his Party, but having made their protest, they will probably convince themselves that the "Carnival of Rascality" on Epsom Downs is less wicked than the Established Church. Enthusiastic Gladstonians claim that Ladas is worth 100,000 votes to the Party, while equally sanguine Unionists expect to destroy the Premier's influence in

THE UPPER CHAMBERS OF THE WORLD.

A WRITER in the Westminster Review on the position of the House of Lords gives the following valuable summary of the constitutions of the Upper Chambers of other

INDEPENDENT NATIONS.

The United States .- Senate: 2 senators for each State.

elected by the State Legislatures for six years.

France.—Senate: 300 members, elected for nine years, from citizens of at least forty years of age, one-third of them retiring every three years. The electoral body is composed of (1) delegates chosen by the Municipal Council of each commune; and (2) the Deputies, etc., of each Department. Life senators were gradually abolished by an Act passed in 1884.

Germany.—Bundesrath: 58 members appointed by the

governments of the individual States for each session.

Belgium.—Senate: the constitution is being revised at the present time. The Senate, in the past, has been elected by the same voters as the House of Representatives, the number of senators (69) being one-half of that of the members of the Lower House. The members of the Senate have been elected for eight years, one-half of them retiring every four years.

Italy.—Senate, consisting of princes of royal blood, and an unlimited number of members appointed by the king for life, a condition of nomination being the holding of high State offices, eminence in science, etc., or the payment of 3000 lire (\$600) in

taxes. In 1890 there were 335 senators.

Spain .- Senate: three classes of senators: (1) king's sons over twenty-one years of age; "grandees" having an income of 60,000 pesetas (\$12,000); captains, generals, admirals, etc. (2) about 100 senators nominated by the Crown, not to exceed 180, when included with the first class; (3) 180 senators, elected by the States, the Church, the Universities, and learned bodies for five years.

Portugal.-House of Peers: an Act of 1885 abolished the hereditary House by a gradual process, and substituted 100 life peers, appointed by the king, not including princes of royal blood, and 12 bishops. There are also 50 elective peers, 45 of whom are chosen indirectly by the administrative

districts and five by various scientific bodies.

Netherlands.—First Chamber: 50 members elected by the Provincial States from among the most highly assessed inhabitants, or from high functionaries. They are elected for nine years, one-third of them retiring every three years.

Greece.-No Upper Chamber. The only Chamber is the Boulé of 150 members, elected for four years.

Austro-Hungary .- The connecting link between the two portions of this empire is constituted by a body known as "the Delegations." This consists of a Parliament of 120 members, one-half chosen by the legislature of Germanic-Austria, twothirds of the members being elected by the Lower House, and representing Hungary. The Acts of "the Delegations" require confirmation by the representative assemblies of their respective countries. The delegates are chosen for one year.

Denmark.—Landsthing: 66 members, 12 nominated by the Crown for life, and 54 elected by indirect universal suffrage

for eight years.

Sweden .- First House: 147 members elected by the provinces and municipalities for nine years.

Switzerland.—Standerath: 44 members nominated by the Cantons, 2 for each Canton, for three years. The terms of nomination rest with each Canton.

BRITISH SELF-GOVERNING COLONIES.

Canada. — Senate: the senators are appointed by the Gevernor-General, in the name of the Crown, for life, but they may resign, and seek election to the Lower House. At present there are about 80 senators.

New South Wales .- Legislative Council: not less than 21 members appointed for life by the Governor, as representative of the Crown. There are now ever 70 members of the Council. Victoria .- Legislative Council: 48 members elected by the 14 provinces for six years, one-third of them retiring every two There is a small property qualification for electors.

New Zealand.—Legislative Council: 47 members nominated by the Crown for life. (There are two Maories in the Upper

House.)

Queensland .- Legislative Council: 39 members nominated

by the Crown for life.

South Australia.-Legislative Council: 24 members. Every three years the 8 members whose names are first on the roll retire, and their places are taken by 2 new members elected from each of the four districts into which the colony is divided. There is a small property qualification for electors.

Tasmania.—Legislative Council; 18 members elected for

ix years. A small property qualification is necessary to

become an elector.

Western Australia.-Legislative Council: this colony was granted a responsible government by an Act of the Imperial Parliament passed in 1890 (53 & 54 Viet. c. 26). Although the Council is at present named by the Governor, for the Crown, provision is made in the constitution for the members of it to be eventually elected.

Cape Colony .- Legislative Council: 22 members elected for The election is by such voters as receive £25 a seven years. year wages with board and lodging, or possess a real property

qualification, or a salary of £50 per annum.

From the above abstract it is seen (1) That two Chambers are the rule. (2) That no nation, except Great Britain, any longer possesses a purely hereditary House.

Mr. Kidd's Criticism of "The Ascent of Man."

THE author of "Social Evolution" reviews Professor Henry Drummond's latest work in the Expositor. He recognises about it "a ring of greatness," but finds that, " although the book deals with scientific questions, its subject is not so much science as the poetry of science. It represents the soaring flights of a young and vigorous school of thought, which often rises into regions where the captive wing of science can almost certainly never hope to follow." "Much of what is characteristic" in the opening chapters, "and also to some extent in the book as a whole, will be familiar to those who have read Fiske's 'Destiny of Man.'" In his "glorification of the intellect at the expense of the body, Professor Drummond appears to be on rather doubtful ground." The chapter on "the Dawn of Mind" is "probably one of the least satisfactory in the book." "He has confused throughout .. the facts connected with two totally distinct developments in life—namely, the parental development and the co-operative or social development." He is "not satisfactory in his treatment of sex." "The struggle for the life of others is not, as he seems at times to think, something apart and to which the struggle for life finally leads up... The struggle for the life of others is only a phase of the eternal rivalry of life." Mr. Kidd will not allow Dr. Drummond's contention that his basing social evolution on "ultra-rational" grounds puts the law of continuity to confusion.

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"THE UNITED ANGLO-SAXON WILL."

WHAT IT MIGHT DO FOR THE WORLD.

The distinguished foreigner, "Nauticus," who usually plays the severe critic to our naval arrangements, has been roused by the presence of the Chicago in these waters to a vision of large hope for Great Britain, America, and mankind, and has revealed it to the readers of the Fortnightly Review. He laments that our blindness, ignorance, and indifference in respect to the United States render both us and the United States far less powerful for good than we ought to be. "It divides and weakens the expression of the Anglo-Saxon will—the will which ought, I am persuaded, to have upon the world in the past." He characterises the present endeavour of the two Powers to stand aloof from the affairs of other mations as not a dignified position for either great English-speaking Power.

The dignified and the beneficent position would be one of controller of events. It would be worthy of Great Britain and the United States, and well for all other countries, if you were able to say to Europe, as it stands now armed to the teeth: "Only by our leave shall you fight; and if you fight, only with our permission shall the victor keep his spoils." And because the united Anglo-Saxon will might do this and much more, it is sad to see Great Britain and the United States wasting their opportunities and imperilling their mission by trying to cultivate the fiction that they have different objects in life and need not closely associate one with the other.

"SOUND THE KNELL OF WAR."

It is in the utilisation of sea-power in its various aspects that the two countries may best co-operate and assist one another in the future. If they were to come, as they surely will come, to an understanding to employ their combined naval forces for the preservation of general peace, and for the forwarding of the common interests, few countries, no matter how belligerently inclined, would care to defy the alliance, even now; and none would dare to question its will after it had re-arranged its forces in frank recognition of all its responsibilities. It is not merely that the combined navies would be strong. Far more weighty are the considerations that the British Empire and the United States share between them nearly all the work of providing other countries with the food, raw material, and manufactures, which those countries cannot provide at home, and of carrying the ocean-borne trade of the world. The interests of your ever-growing commerce require the maintenance, if not of peace, at least of open ports everywhere. Why should not your combined navies declare: "We refuse henceforth to acknowledge the right of any civilised power to close her ports, or the ports of another power, by blockade, or otherwise." Surely that would sound the knell of war!

A POWER THAT CAN BE TRUSTED.

"Nauticus" advances the project because he believes that "the world can afford to place its confidence in the integrity and fairness of the Anglo-Saxon race," and that if that race were all-powerful no other race would be oppressed. "For the sake of peace and disarmament, it seems necessary that some superior Power should be created"; and this would be the Power least likely to abuse its position.

I think that the happy future of Great Britain, of the United States, and of the outlying British Empire, depends upon the realisation of such a dream. I think that the accomplishment of the Anglo-Saxon mission in the world depends upon it. I think that civilisation and peace would profit by it.

When even foreigners begin to dream such dreams, it is time that the English-speaking man began to take the matter up in earnest.

THE COLONIES AND NAVAL DEFENCE.

PLEA FOR AN IMPERIAL CONFERENCE IN 1895.

"The Imperial Federation (Defence) Committee," an offshoot of the lately departed Imperial Federation League, pleads in the National Review for a juster recognition by the Colonies of their responsibilities to the Empire. While the United Kingdom has been paying £18,000,000 a year for the Navy, which defends the whole of the Empire, the North American and South African Colonies have not spent a farthing, and Australasia undertakes to pay some £200,000—on local defence only.

The proportion, therefore, contributed to the Naval Defence of the Empire by the people of those Colonies represents 23d. in every £1 so spent. Or, viewed another way, their contribution per head of population is 4½d. against 9s. 6d. per head contributed by the people of the United Kingdom. Nor can allowance be made on the score of disproportionate revenues. The self-governing Colonies, which thus contribute to the maintenance of the Navy that protects them and their property throughout the world just one-ninetieth part of its cost, enjoy among them revenues amounting to £43,000,000, very nearly half that of the United Kingdom, which finds the remaining eighty-nine ninetieths, in addition to supporting the Army and the Diplomatic and Consular and other Imperial services.

THE FIRST STEP.

After rebutting the Colonial arguments for exemption—such as, that the Pacific Railway is Canada's contribution to Imperial defence—the Committee proceeds to urge that—

It is for the people of the United Kingdom to call upon their own Government to afford to their countrymen in the Colonies the opportunity of taking their just share in the cost and in the administration of the finest defensive force in the world. At the present time the responsibility for the precarious state of things which now exists owing to this question never having been faced lies with the Government and people of this country. Let the case be fully stated, and the Colonies, or any of them, upon mature consideration decide to decline the offer, they will, in effect, be taking upon themselves, with their eyes open, the full responsibility for any deficiency there may be in providing for the safety of their countries and their commerce. At the same time, having thus once put the case before the Colonies, the United Kingdom will be relieved of the moral responsibility which, until that has been done, still devolves upon it, of itself making complete provision for their defence.

The committee regards the Ottawa Conference—met to press a cool request for a subsidy of £75,000 from the Home Government—as a golden opportunity for raising the whole question of contribution to naval defence, and for announcing an Imperial Conference on the subject in London in 1895.

The case for Canada and its alleged share in Imperial defence is forebly put by Sir Charles Tupper in the Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute, and vigorously debated in the speeches thereafter reported.

In the Newbery House Magazine Catherine Holroyd begins a story on "The Seething Days of the Sixteenth Century," the scene of which is laid in Wimbledon. The article which most calls for attention is Samuel J. Eales' historical inquiry into the portraits of St. Bernard of Clairvaux. There are ten portraits and one picture of the saint. The proprietors of the magazine offer summer prizes for amateur photography.

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WANTED: INTERNATIONAL HISTORIES.

BY PROFESSOR SEELEY.

In the Contemporary Review Sir J. R. Secley has the first place with an article entitled "The History of English Policy." The gist of it is that to properly understand English history we ought to study it in connection with the history of other nations of the Continent besides France, and that English policy abroad is as much worthy of study as the development of our constitution at home. He says there seems occasion to apply a doctrine of relativity to English history. The people of England must be studied in relation to people who live outside England. We have formed too much the habit of regarding each state as if it were, in a manner, watertight, whereas there are few subjects so rich and fruitful as the history of the intercommunication of states. Hence he comes to the conclusion that we should have such a department of study as International History. If we would read our history worthily and see the part we have played in the general development of the world, we ought not to make ourselves more insular than we are. As a matter of fact, we have, in all periods, exerted a strong influence upon the Continent and received powerful influences from it. English policy should have histories to itself in which English foreign relations should be treated by themselves and for their own sake, and not buried in the midst of other matter. We ought to have a Stubbs and a Hallam for English foreign policy, who would set it by the side of English constitutional history

Such a history of the policy of modern England divides itself into periods, one of which is a long duration of war, covering all the eighteenth century and fifteen years of the nineteenth. After that there is a different period, in which the policy of the modern great Power is in embryo. In this embryonic period three international personages stand out, which link England with the Continent. These are Queen Elizabeth, Oliver Cromwell, and William III. In their careers England is closely interwoven with the Continent. We cannot understand Oliver Cromwell's foreign policy, for instance, without understanding the position and policy of Mazarin, of Gustavus of Sweden, and of Philip IV. of Spain. Speaking of the original policy of the Lord Protector,

Professor Seeley says :-

It was not for nothing that he made England a military State. He intended the navy and the army, upon which his supreme power rested, to execute far-reaching plans which he had conceived. He had a passionate anti-Spanish feeling, and he had a great Panevangelical idea, such as might naturally have grown up in a mind which united so strangely religious exaltation with comprehensive statesmanship. He pushed these schemes far enough to leave an indelible mark on English history; but if, instead of dying at sixty, he had reached the three-score years and ten, still more if he had anticipated the aged Premiers who recently have been seen ruling England at four-score years, we can see how far British policy might have been deflected from the line it has actually pursued. This is to suppose that the military state had struck root and had endured ten or twenty years longer in England than it actually did. In that time, it is easy to see, the anti-Spanish passion night have carried us far and the Panevangelical idea might have borne strange fruit.

The article although brief is very suggestive and full of material for thought. There is in it a germ for the writing of a whole library full of books, the compiling of some of which ought to afford Lord Rosebery an interesting and useful occupation after the next General

Election.

THREE YEARS IN NYASSALAND.

By H. H. JOHNSTON.

In the New Review Mr. H. H. Johnston, the Governor of our colony on Lake Nyassa, gives a very interesting account of what he has done and of what he hopes to be able to accomplish. The native population of the eastern half of British Central Africa numbers about three millions. Last April there were 247 British and 18 other nationalities, defended by 200 Sikhs and 40 Arabs. There are now fourteen steam vessels plying upon the waters of British Central Africa, and over a hundred sailing boats, barges, and steam launches. The exports and imports in 1890 were £20,000 a year; they are now The revenue of the Protectorate has gone up from £1,700 to £9,000. The missionary societies have increased from four to seven, and the area under European cultivation from 1,250 acres to 7,300. There are three newspapers in the country, and a literary society at There are, however, no hotels or banks. Blantire. There are sixty miles of good road between Katunga and Zomba, with bridges. There are four million coffee trees planted in the Shire province all coming from a sickly little coffee tree which was brought out from Edinburgh. Coffee-planting is very profitable, planters making as much as a hundred per cent. Living is cheap, sport is ample, the scenery is magnificent, labour plentiful, but the climate is not good. Two-and-a-half per cent. of the European inhabitants die every year of malarial fever. Blackwater fever is especially to be dreaded; it only differs from yellow fever in not being so deadly, and not being infectious or contagious. Tsetse fly is disappearing as cultivation spreads. Horse sickness is a more serious difficulty. More than seventy-five per cent. of the natives are friendly and supporters of the British administration, but the slave-traders hate us. As for the Arabs, they must go, every one, and never be readmitted. The negro will do most of the heavy work; but for intelligent labour which needs to be executed under British supervision, Mr. Johnston would import coolies from India. He says :-

One seeks the solution in the introduction of a yellow race, able to stand a tropical climate, and intelligent enough to undertake those special avocations which in temperate climates

would be filled by Europeans.

There can be little question as to the yellow race which is called upon to take a share in the *Tridominium* of the eastern half of Africa: it is the Indian—the Sikh, the Parsi, the Hindu, the Hindi, the Khoja, the Mennon, the Kattshi (Cutchee), the Goanese, and the Tamul. The Arab is condemned as hopelessly lazy, arrogant, ignorant, vicious, and unskilled. The Chinese is an undesirable immigrant for many reasons, which it is not necessary to specify, and besides does not appear to be well suited to the African climate. The yellow race most successful hitherto in Eastern Africa is the native of Hindustan—that race in divers types and of diverse religions which, under British or Portuguese ægis, has created and developed the commerce of the East African littoral.

The immigration of the docile, kindly, thrifty, industrious, elever-fingered, sharp-witted Indian into Central Africa will furnish us with the solid core of our armed forces in that continent, and will supply us with the telegraph clerks, the petty shopkeepers, the skilled artisans, the cooks, the minor employés, the clerks, and the railway officials needed in the civilised administration of Tropical Africa. The Indian, liked by both Black and White, will serve as a link between these two divergent races. Moreover, Africa, in opening this vast field to the enterprise and overflow of the yellow races of the Indian Empire, will direct a large current of wealth to the impoverished peninsula, and afford space for the reception, in not far distant homes, of the surplus population of Southern

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COXEYISM AS A PORTENT.

SOME AMERICAN OPINIONS.

THE North American Review for June publishes three articles upon Coxeyism by three representative Americans, all of whom take a very serious view of the extraordinary movement which I described at length in the last number of the Review.

THE PERSISTENCE OF THE AGITATION.

Major-General Howard, writing on the significance and the aims of the movement, says:—

The Coxey movement is unique in its inception, different from any other in the history of our country, and, indeed, quite unlike ordinary revolutionary experiments. The attempt to affect United States legislation by organising the unemployed into peaceful hosts and marching them, without previous furnishing of supplies, by the precarious means of begging their way for hundreds of miles, to the Capital, appears to ordinary minds the height of absurdity. Yet notwithstanding an almost unanimous press against their contemplated expedition, notwithstanding the discouragement by members of Congress with hardly a dissenting voice, and all legal checks put upon them by State and United States executive power. Coxey's first contingent is already in Washington, Kelly's from San Francisco at Des Moines, Ia.; Frye's, organised in Los Angeles, Cal., is in Pennsylvania; the Rhode Island body, calling itself a delegation of unemployed workmen, has passed New York; and many other companies under different designations are organising, or have already accomplished miles en route.

GENERAL FRYE'S MANIFESTO.

There is nothing in General Howard's paper that will be new to our readers, with the exception of what may be considered as his quotation from the State paper of General Frye:—

His constitution was adopted at Los Angeles, Cal., March 5, 1894. In the preamble to his constitution he sets forth his followers' causes for complaint: First, in the form of epigrammatic statements, viz.:—

"the evils of nurderous competition; the supplanting of manual labour by machinery; the excessive Mongolian and pauper immigration; the curse of alien landlordism; the exploitation, by rent, profit, and interest, of the products of toil—have centralised the wealth of the nation into the hands of the few and placed the masses in a state of hopeless destitution."

Second, by questions:—

(a) "Why is it those who produce food are hungry?"
(b) "Why is it those who make clothes are ragged?"
(c) "Why is it those who build palaces are houseless?"

(d) "Why is it those who do the nation's work are forced to choose between beggary, crime, or suicide in a nation that has fertile soil enough to produce plenty to feed and clothe the world, material enough to build palaces to house them all, and productive capacity through labour-saving machinery of 40,000 million man-power and only sixty-five million souls to feed, clothe, and shelter?"

The purpose of the movement is then expressed, recognising

the fact that-

"if we wish to escape the doom of the past civilisation, something must be done, and done quickly. Therefore we, as patriotic American citizens, have organised ourselves into an Industrial Army for the purpose of centralising all the unemployed American citizens at the seat of government (Washington, D. C.), and tender our services to feed, clothe, and shelter the nation's needy, and to accomplish this end we make the following demand on the Government:—

"1. Government employment for all her unemployed

"2. The prohibition of foreign immigration for ten years.""3. That no alien be allowed to own real estate in the United States."

A COURT OF ARBITRATION WANTED.

General Howard endeavours to comfort himself by reflecting that Coxeyism is not so serious as the revolutionary movement in Europe, but he thinks that something should be done. He says:—

It seems an absolute necessity that the holders of capital and labour should come to a cordial, mutual understanding; and certainly the day is not far distant when there will be a competent tribunal established by our Congress to adjust questions of difference and secure co-operation without resorting to the dangerous and costly methods of strikes and peremptory discharges.

A POLICEMAN'S ALARM.

Mr. Byrnes, Superintendent of the New York police, takes an even more serious view of the situation. He says that the movement is the most dangerous that the country has ever seen since the Civil War. If there is no law to check it, he thinks that one ought promptly to be passed, for the movement is illegal, un-American, and odious, and should have been put a stop to long ago. Coxeyism is spreading the socialistic doctrine that the majority may be ruled by the minority; and if it is carried out much further, the United States will fall into a chaos in which mobs will be fighting mobs everywhere. He points out that the Coxeyites in Montana mobbed a United States marshal and his deputies, captured a train on the Northern Pacific and started east, compelling the railway company to clear the track in order to avoid a frightful collision. A United States regiment had to be called out to seize them.

A DOCTOR'S FEARS.

Mr. Doty, Chief of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases, calls attention to the danger to public health that is involved in Coxeyism:—

It is easy to understand that as a means of increasing contagious diseases throughout the country, Coxeyism is an agent of the most vicious type.

With the following practical suggestion Dr. Doty concludes his paper:—

It seems strange that, while religious and other societies, philanthropists and rich men, are cudgelling their brains to find the best method of improving the lowest class, the important necessity of public baths should not occur to them. These should be built on a large scale, with every possible convenience, even to a barber's shop, where a tramp could occasionally have his hair cut and face shaved, which luxury he is at present deprived of. The baths should always be opened and made attractive. When this is done there will be fewer Anarchists found, and fewer hospitals needed.

AN OPTIMIST'S COMPLACENCY.

In marked contrast to General Howard and Superintendent Byrnes, Dr. Albert Shaw, in the American Review of Reviews, says that the Coxey march was a diversion which has helped to relieve the strain of the industrial depression and maintain the national cheerfulness. Almost everybody has looked on the stealing of trains and the dodging of marshals with more amusement than solemnity. The Coxeyites, he says, are merely bands of American pilgrims bound upon a fantastic and adventurous journey, and afford a fresh evidence of the elasticity of the American spirit.

COMICAL VIEW OF ENGLISH COLLECTIVISM.

The Secretary of Agriculture, in the North American Review, devotes several pages to demonstrating the wickedness of the Coxeyites, who, he says, may be regarded as the offspring of the Protective system. He says, that their fundamental principle is to violate public faith, and

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The proletariats say they are in pursuit of work, but so far they indicate only a desire to "work" Congress for special legislation, as the Protectionists have for, lo, these many years.

How ludicrously Americans can fail of a true insight into Coxeyism and kindred phenomena receives striking illustration in an article by Mr. W. N. Black in the Engineering Magazine. Coxey is the unconscious representative of "imperialism—the other name for paternalism," which is now in enlightened countries "at its last gasp." But it is making a strong effort to persuade men in European lands that it may yet be useful:—

Hence, also, the craze for a corresponding absorption by government of industrial functions in England, for the Englishman is generally a very sensible being until you touch upon the permanency of the monarchy, and then he becomes as cratic as any Don Quixote. All his efforts looking to enlargement of municipal powers by the invasion of industrial fields, and all his longing for government possession of the railways, are really inspired by dread of the revolutionary elements that alarm the higher and middle classes, and keep the ground continually trembling underneath the throne.

This will be news to John Burns and Keir Hardie.

IS BIOLOGY AGAINST SOCIALISM?

MR, KARL PEARSON'S REPLY TO MR. KIDD.

"Social Evolution" seems to have hit the Socialists hard, if one may judge from the way Mr. Karl Pearson voices their resentment in the Fortnightty Review. He owns at the outset that "If Mr. Kidd's theory be a correct one, then the modern socialistic movement is completely futile; it is opposed to fundamental biological truths." But, of course, he sees other alternatives. "The apparent contradiction between the conclusions of science and the present socialistic trend of both legislation and ethical teaching"

can be removed only by asserting that there is no socialistic trend, as Mr. Kidd does; or by admitting that our society is decadent and the British race degenerating, which seems to be the opinion of Mr. Spencer; or, finally, by proving that the "biological truths" on which the contradiction is founded are no truths at all, merely misapplications of ill-defined terms; this is the firm conviction of the present writer.

ALTRUISM AND THE RIVALRY OF LIFE.

Mr. Pearson argues that Mr. Kidd's acceptance of an increasing "rivalry of life" between individuals means "the extinction of the less fit" or the checking of their reproduction; or, in other words, intensified suffering, or starvation itself. "With him religion seems to be a means of checkmating the reason, and altruism to be a dodge for weakening the resistance of the power-holding classes." But, Mr. Pearson urges:—

The "great fund of altruistic feeling which is gradually saturating our entire social life" is quite as much opposed to the unlimited triumph of the individually strong in body or mind over the individually weaker, as to the unlimited triumph of one class at the expense of another.

CIVILISATION AND THE COSMIC PROCESS.

Mr. Pearson holds it "quite unproven that among gregarious animals of any kind, particularly in civilised man, the rivalry to death of individuals of the same group plays any important part in natural selection." "He no more believes the limitation of that struggle opposed to the 'natural order' than the development of the earliest forms of social instinct among gregarious animals, or indeed of the maternal instinct itself."

Mr. Pearson, who strongly asserts that this is a mathematical problem, appeals triumphantly to vital statistics

to show that the great majority of civilised man do not starve or perish miserably before they have refroduced their kind—which, according to Prof. Haeckel's version of the cosmic process, is the inevitable fate of the great mass of mankind.

SOCIALIST VIEW OF NATURAL SELECTION.

Not that natural selection and the population question have no meaning for the Socialist. On the contrary—

He asserts that among gregarious animals, in particular civilised man, there is little, if any, evidence of the intragroup struggle for existence playing an important part. He believes that the progress of man has depended in the main on the minimising of this particular factor of natural selection, in order to emphasise the action of another factor-extra-group selection. He admits to the full the continuous action of physical selection at the present day, and does not see how the influence of this factor will be diminished by increased socialisation of the State; in fact, he conceives that its effects will be more uniform and widespread than ever before. Less artificial protection for the weaklings will be possible, less chance of their surviving and reproducing their kind if they are called upon to take part in the work of life, and earn by their own, rather than by their ancestors' hands, provision for their offspring and themselves. While the Socialist denies that intra-group struggle in civilised communities is ever to the death, he is quite ready to admit that intra-group competition may be of great social value, as putting the right man into the right place, and as a means of obtaining a maximum of efficient social work.

Socialism, he says, wages no war against natural in-

So far as I understand the views of the more active Socialists of to-day, they fully recognise that the better posts, the more cherative and comfortable berths, must always go to the more efficient and more productive workers, and that it is for the welfare of society that it should be so. Socialists, however, propose to limit within healthy bounds the rewards of natural superiority and the advantages of artificial inequality. The victory of the more capable, or the more fortunate, must not involve such a defeat of the less capable, or the less fortunate, that social stability is endangered by the misery produced... This competition becomes disastrous the moment it approaches a struggle, not for comparative degrees of comfort within a limited range, but for absolute existence. The Socialist feels that in proposing to regulate this competition, he is not flying in the face of biological laws and cosmic processes, but taking part in the further stages of that evolution by which civilised man has been hitherto developed; this is just as much "biological" and "cosmic" as the evolutionary history of ants or bees.

SOCIALISM TO INFLUENCE BIOLOGY.

Panmixia, Mr. Pearson contemptuously dismisses as "all muddle"—"like the majority of Weismann's theories—suggestive, nebulous, and utterly unproven." The article concludes by advancing the possibility that—the socialistic movement will react on biological science as it has already done on economic science. No portion of the material for the study of evolution is nearly as plentiful as that dealing with mankind. We have most wide-reaching statistics as to growth and as to mortality; we have most elaborate measurements of a very great variety of organs in many races of men, and even of men separated by considerable intervals of time. The record is, of course, fragmentary in the extreme, but it is probably far better than can ever be attained for any other form of life.

The Adopted Child.

If the mother of the boy who was adopted through the agency of The Review of Reviews will communicate with me I will give her the name and address of a solicitor from whom, in the future, she will be able to receive information as to his welfare.

THE LABOUR WAR IN THE STATES.

A STORY OF GATLINGS AND WINCHESTERS.

In the Contemporary Review I have published some "Incidents in the Labour War in the United States," culled from the Chicago papers of the last month. I will not attempt to summarise them here, but merely quote

the opening and closing paragraphs:-

The ruins of Finchale Abbey, on the river Wear, still remain to attest the sanctity of the north-country ascetic whose shrine it was in days of old. In his hot youth the saint, before he became a saint, was permitted by the grace of God (so runs the ancient legend) to see a vision of Hell. The sight transformed his life. From that moment he abandoned his sins and endeavoured by the cruellest mortification of his body to testify to the sincerity of his repentance. When he had looked into Hell he saw that it was the Hell of Extremes. Side by side with the conventional blazing fiery furnace there was a place of intense cold full of thick-ribbed ice, and driving hail, and biting winds, so bitter that he could not say which was worse to bear, the Hell of Heat or the Hell of Cold. But ever afterwards he sought to inflict upon himself at Finchale some foretaste of the doom of the danned. In high noon in hottest summer he would lie blistering and scorched on the heated rocks. In midwinter he would sit up to the neck in a hole broken in the ice of the frozen Wear. And when the country folk would expostulate with him as he lay baking in the sun, he answered nothing but "I have seen greater heat." In like wise when in winter they abjured the saint to come out of his bath-hole in the icy river, as the cold was too great for mortal man to bear, he would murmur, "I have seen greater

This north-country tale comes back to me when I hear Englishmen groaning about our labour troubles. For I have been in the United States, and when I hear our labour men declaiming against the tyranny of capital, the depotism of employers, and the grievances inflicted upon workmen, I reply, with the saint of Finchale, "I have seen greater tyranny. So, in like manner, when employers denounce the violence of high-handed unionists and the unreasonableness of strikers, I shrug my shoulders, and reply, "I have seen worse violence," For, as I have said, I have been in the United States, and in industrial matters our American kinsfolk are where we were forty or fifty years ago, when rattening was the first word of an outlawed unionism and murder the ultimate argument against the blackleg. What Sheffield was in the palmy days of Broadhead and Crookes, before the Royal Commission was appointed which revealed the secrets of a unionism resting upon the foundation of assassination—preached as a virtue and practised as a necessity—so Pittsburg is to-day, and when we say Pittsburg we say Chicago, Denver, or any other great industrial centre. Hence, when an Englishman returns from the United States to the worst strike region in the United Kingdom he is conscious of an immediate and unmistakable change for the better. Our difficulties are bad enough, but they are as moonlight is to sunlight, as water is to wine, compared with the industrial feuds which rage on the other side of the Atlantic.

I can best illustrate this by briefly stringing together a few of the incidents of the labour war which has been raging for the last month or two in the coke and mining industries of America. As my object is to describe the temper of the dis-putants rather than to discuss the merits of the dispute, I will not confuse the issue by details as to the points of difference

between the parties.

After copious quotations from the diary of the industrial feud, in which Gatling guns and Winchester rifles, clubs and revolvers play a most conspicuous part, I conclude

So far as can be seen from the American papers, the Christian Church made no effort to compose this fatal strife. No one who read the record of the strikes would imagine that these incidents occurred in a Christian country, or even in a country where Christian missionaries had ever penetrated, for, from first to last, no pressure appears to have been brought upon the disputants by the ministers of the Cross. This is perhaps due to the recoil from the old doctrine of the union of Church and State, but if so, the recoil has practically paralysed the Church,

while the State, bereft of its conscience, is practically heathen.

When moral authority is not, resort to Gatlings and dynamite seems to many the only alternative. The great mischief in America is the absence of trust, the rooted dischiling in the heavesty and good faith of anywhyl. disbelief in the honesty and good faith of anybody. Rightly or wrongly American workmen seem to be convinced-I have heard picked leaders of American labour assert it again and again-that no award, no agreement is ever respected by their employers a day longer than it suits their interest to keep it. Bad faith on the part of the employers is balanced by murder and outrage on the part of the employed, while the Church, which should be the conscience of the community, is seared as with a hot iron by a conventional indifferentism to the affairs

The Pope in his famous Encyclical on Labour, laid downdoctrines which all Christian Churches everywhere would do well to lay to heart. But nowhere is there greater need of the preaching and the teaching of that sound doctrine than in the United States to-day. Catholic or Protestant it matters little which so long as there is a Church which will assert the eternal law of righteousness and justice and brotherhood in all the affairs of men. Blessed are the peacemakers, for theirs is the kingdom of Heaven, does not seem to offer a sufficient inducement to Christian men to compose these industrial feuds. Perhaps they will wake up to a sense of their duty and their responsibility, when they discover that the failure to make peace not merely forfeits the kingdom of Heaven, but in-evitably turns the kingdom of this world into a kingdom of Hell.

The Terrible Mouse.

ONE of the standing jokes of the comic papers is the terror with which women are supposed to regard the harmless and timid mouse. It would seem, however, from a paper in McClure's Magazine for June on "Wild Beasts in Captivity," that the king of beasts and the elephant share this feminine terror of the little rodent.

The writer says :-

One day Philadelphia, wishing to test the affection popularly supposed to exist between a lion and a mouse, put a mouse in supposed to exist between a non and a mouse, put a mouse in the cage of a full-grown Nubian lion. The lion saw the mouse before he was fairly through the bars, and was after him instantly. Away went the little fellow, scurrying across the floor and squeaking in fright. When he had gone about ten feet the lion sprang, lighting a little in front of him. ten feet the ion sprang, ignting a little in front of min-The mouse turned, and the lion sprang again. This was repeated several times, the mouse traversing a shorter distance after each spring of the lion. It was demonstrated that a lion is too quick for a mouse, at least in a large eage. Finally the mouse stood still, squealing and trembling. The lion stood over, studying him with interest. Presently he shot out his big paw and brought it down directly on the mouse, but so gently that the mouse was not injured in the least, though held fast between the claws. Then the lion played with him in the most extraordinary way. now lifting his paw and letting the mouse run a few inches, and then stopping him again as before. Suddenly the mouse changed his tactics, and instead of running when the lion lifted his paw, sprang into the air straight at the lion's head. The lion, terrified, gave a great leap back, striking the bars with all his weight, and shaking the whole floor. Then he opened his great jaws and roared and roared again, while the little mouse, still squealing, made his escape. Of the two the the lion was the more frightened. It is a fact well known in all menageries that a mouse will frighten an elephant more than will a locomotive. Let one appear in an elephant's stall, and the elephant, his mountain of flesh quivering, his trunk lashing the air, will trumpet in abject terror: and he will not recover for hours afterwards. The trainers say that what the elephant fears is that the mouse will run up his trunk. There is a tradition that a mouse really did this in one instance while an elephant was sleeping, and caused the elephant such intense pain that he had to be killed.

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BY DR. ALBERT SHAW.

Dr. Albert Shaw gives us in the *Century* another of his admirable studies of municipal life in Europe, which may be read with great advantage in this country. Dr. Shaw says:—

The German city holds itself responsible for the education of all; for the provision of amusement, and the means of recreation; for the adaptation of the training of the young to the necessity of gaining a livelihood; for the health of families; for the moral interests of all; for the civilising of the people; for the promotion of individual thrift; for protection from various misfortunes; for the development of advantages and opportunities in order to promote the industrial and commercial well-being; and incidentally for the supply of common services and the introduction of conveniences. The methods it employs to gain its ends are sometimes those advocated by the socialists, and sometimes they are diametrically opposite.

Without going seriatim through Dr. Shaw's account of what the German cities do for their citizens, I would call special attention to some of the points upon which German example might well be followed in England.

STUDY THE DEATH-RATE.

The first is that of a careful statistical analysis of the death-rate. It is startling indeed to learn from the following passage that dwellers in one room die twenty-three times as rapidly as those living in three:—

In 1885, in Berlin, it was found that 73,000 persons were living in the condition of families occupying a single room in tenement houses; 382,000 were living in houses (I mean by "house" the distinct apartments of a household) of two rooms; 432,000 occupied houses of three rooms; and 398,000 were quartered in the luxury of houses having at least four rooms. It was found that although the one-room dwellers were only one-sixth as numerous as the three-room dwellers, their rate of mortality was about twenty-three times as high, and the actual number of deaths among them was four times as great. Compared with dwellers in houses of more than four rooms, the mortality of the one-room dwellers was at a thirty times greater rate. In a total population at that time of 1,315,000, the 73,000 people who lived in one-room tenement quarters supplied nearly half the entire number of deaths. death-rate per thousand for the year was 163·5, or about one-sixth their entire number, while the two-room dwellers sustained a death-rate of only 22·5, the three-room dwellers escaped with the marvellously low rate of 7.5, and the wellto-do people, who had four or more rooms for their household, suffered by death only at the rate of 5.4 per thousand of population. We are wont to regard an annual city death-rate of from twenty to twenty-five per thousand of the total population as normal, and satisfactorily small. We have not, however, become accustomed to the minute analysis of such a rate, which might show that the respectable and "normal" average was made up of rates for different classes varying from 3 or 4 per thousand to 200 per thousand. Half the nortality of the Berlin one-room dwellers occurred in households where five or more persons occupied the one apartment.

Overcrowding, therefore, is murder. A man has thirty times greater chance of life if he live in a four-roomed house than if he is only able to rent a single chamber. This fact, which has never been brought out so clearly before, will do more to promote improved dwellings than anything that I have seen for a long time.

DEMOCRATISE THRIFT.

Another German example which might be followed in this country is the pains which are taken by the municipality to democratise thrift and credit. A municipal savings-bank is to be found almost without exception in all the larger German towns. Most of them pay an interest of three per cent. The Berlin savings-bank has

seventy-five branch offices, and Hamburg forty. Berlin has 400,000 depositors, with seven millions sterling to their credit. The municipal pawnshops

are as general in the German cities as the municipal savings-banks. These, like the savings-banks, are a venerable institution in Germany. On the other hand, a considerable number of the rapidly-growing industrial centres of Germany have established municipal pawnshops as a part of the wmunicipal activities of the last ten or fifteen years. Expense has fully satisfied the German cities as to the feasibility and the practical benefit to the poor, of an assumption by the municipality itself of the function of loan agent.

UTILISE SEWAGE.

Another point on which we might take a hint from the Germans is their sewage farms. Berlin has acquired thirty square miles for the purpose of disposing of the sewage of a city which only covers twenty-five square miles within the municipal limits. Berlin spent one-and-a-half million sterling in buying and laying out its sewage farm. The system is an unqualified success from the sanitary point of view, and after a sufficient period has elapsed it is expected that the sewage farm will earn sufficient profit to pay back all that has been invested in it, and contribute materially to lessen the load of municipal taxation.

MUNICIPALISE ELECTRICITY.

Thirty of the larger German cities own and operate their gas works as municipal undertakings. In electric lighting Berlin has left the task to a company, whereas Hamburg builds the works but leaves them to be operated by a private contractor. Thirteen cities possess their own municipal light works. Berlin contents itself with exacting ten per cent. of the electric lighting company's gross profits until it earns more than six per cent., when it will receive in addition twenty-five per cent of the excess profits. The company, moreover, is bound to supply electric street lighting at the lowest possible figure. The municipality has a right to buy the plant at any time after October 1st of next year, upon a basis of valuation carefully laid down in the charter. Street railway companies pay, as a rule, eight to ten per cent, on their gross receipts.

REFORM THE POOR LAW.

The last point in which Germany sets us an example which we might follow is in the administration of the Poor Law. This, Dr. Shaw states, is superbly organised. He says:—

Let us glance at the organization of Berlin, for example, as a typical city. There is a strong central department of the city government with a magistrate at its head, and with competent specialists and general advisers attached to it. But the practical work of relief is administered by about 250 local committees, the city being divided for purposes of poor-relief into that number of districts. Each district committee has attached to it, ex-officio, a member of the municipal council, and a physician who has been appointed as the regular city physician for that neighbourhood. In addition to these officers, the local committee contains from five to twelve citizens who reside in the district, and who have been appointed on the ground of character and trustworthiness.

To be designated a member of one of these local committees for the relief of the poor is regarded as a mark of respect, and is esteemed a substantial honour. It shows that a man has good standing with his neighbours, and also that he possesses the confidence and regard of the ruling authorities of Berlin. No man would dream of refusing to serve on such a committee. Moreover, refusal would carry with it the penalty of increased taxes, and, under certain circumstances, a suspension of civil and political privileges. No remuneration is attached to these appointments, and the duties connected with them are far from nominal, and may not be shirked. Each district is sub-

divided so that every citizen-member of the local committee is made responsible for a certain number of families and houses. He is expected to know the condition of his little parish. He is fully authorised to administer prompt relief in pressing cases, and is under obligation to examine thoroughly into cases which require continued assistance.

A HINT OR TWO FROM BIRMINGHAM.

Mr. Frederick Dolman begins in the New Review a series of papers describing municipalities at work. Birmingham, he says, was the first to initiate in a broad and comprehensive spirit the new regime of municipal socialism. He tells anew the old story as to how Mr. Chamberlain bought up the gas and water works and carried out his great improvement scheme. These things need not be referred to again here, but there are two or three items that are worth while noting, for the guidance of other municipalities. Take this hint, for instance, which may be commended to the Gas Committees of other towns:—

Stokers and others need to frequently quench their thirst. At one time they did this, in the intervals between the twenty minutes' shifts in which they work, at the public-house, which is almost invariably to be found close to the gates of a large gasworks. Some time ago, the Committee, after some inquiry into the best kind of beverages for the purpose, decided to provide at their various works an unlimited supply of oatmeal water for the free use of the men, and this has been so well appreciated that the formerly crowded public-houses have lost the greater part of their custom.

Mr. Dolman sheds a passing tear over the fact that Birmingham, instead of taking the electric light into its own hands, has handed over its rights for thirty years to a limited liability company. For this, however, Birmingham has probably very good reasons of its own. Here is another hint for the utilisation of vacant ground while its

full value is maturing :-

The Council resolved on the erection of twenty-two cottages in the place of a street of insanitary "back to back" houses which had come into its possession under the Improvement scheme. These cottages contain five rooms, and all possible provision for the health of their occupants; they were neatly and attractively built at a cost of £4,000, and were all very speedily let to families of the class for whom they were designed, at a weekly rental of 5s. 6d, per week. Seeing that they are quite near the centre of Birmingham, and that they have been liberally provided with open space, it was a matter of some surprise how these cottages could be let by the Corporation at these rents without serious loss on the ground value. It is estimated that after making the necessary deductions in the shape of rates and taxes, the rents yield a net income sufficient, when interest and sinking fund are provided for, to pay an average ground rent of 11d, per square yard per annum for seventy-five years. The market value of the land is believed to be a little more than this, but, on the other hand, something has been gained by making immediate-use of it, instead of it being left vacant for several years, while its full value was maturing.

Another hint which may be useful is the attempt which is being made to teach all children in Birmingham to swim. There are five municipal swimming baths erected at an expense of £70,000, and managed at an annual outlay of £7,000, of which £5,000 comes back in the shape of fees. Nearly all the school children of the city have the use of the baths at the charge of a penny or halfpenny each. Last year the number of bathers numbered 340,000, a figure which hardly bears out Mr. Dolman's boast as to the universality of the swimming lesson. There are at least a hundred days in the year when swimming is popular, and this only gives 3,000 bathers a day. Birmingham has fourteen parks

with an area of 350 acres, or about an acre to every 1,300 of the population. This may be taken as the Birmingham standard of open space per 1,000 inhabitants, and will be interesting to compare with that of other towns. Birmingham makes a profit of from £5,000 to £6,000 a year from its monopoly of the markets. Mr. Dolman concludes his paper by stating that when he was last in Birmingham a retired tradesman had just presented to the corporation his business premises which he no longer required.

MR. TOM MANN ON CHURCH AND PEOPLE.

The Rev. T. C. Collings, in the Review of the Churches, gives some account of an interview which he had with Mr. Tom Mann, on the Labour Church and Religion in the North of England. Mr. Collings knows Tom Mann of old, a friendship having been formed before the Dockers' strike. He says:—

One remembers then how cautious was Tom, how he spoke and acted as one who believed in his accountability to his Maker, and instinctively you felt anew that you were in the presence of an honest man. Time has rolled on since then, but it has only served to bring out those characteristics of one of Nature's true nobility which self-sacrifice and self-denial readily produce.

Mr. Collings draws an analogy between Mr. Tom Mann and Annie Besant, which is closer than seems to be the case at first sight. Mr. Collings says that but for the premature announcement of Tom Mann's intention of entering the Church of England, he might have been curate at St. John's, Southwark. Although he is not in the Church, it is not because he does not see that something must be done to bring the Churches into touch with the people. In reply to a question, Mr. Mann said:—

"I cannot say that the Churches influence powerfully the lives of the people. It is true that where the parson has got the right grip of social questions he is a power for good, and that is shown by the confidence and trust which men like some of the clergy inspired during the miners' strike of last summer. In South Wilts I have seen that there is a great chasm between the labourers and the Church, and the reason why so many earnest working men have not found the churches congenial places is mainly-I will not say altogether-because many of those who utter the words "Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven," not only find nothing to complain of in the conditions that are, but really do not want any alteration of those conditions, and would even make it their express purpose to thwart and frustrate all who strive to alter them. Again, a great deal of real work ought to be done by the Churches in the streets. There are many who feel it their duty to propagate what they believe to be true religion in this way, because the Churches give them no opportunity of expressing their convictions."

"And have our Nonconformist friends any greater influence among the masses than the ministers of the Establishment?"

"Not that I know of in the Colne Valley; though of course there are some who are doing noble work, but the ministers of all religious bodies seem to me to ignore many vital questions upon which the labourer wants enlightenment."

"What is the Labour Church, and is it progressing?"
"Yes; in our new party we are doing everything we can to form these churches, and we have some flourishing branches. Let those who say that the Labour Church makes a divorce between religion and practical polities go to the brotherhood church in the Southgate Road, of which Mr. Bruce Wallace is the minister, or to Mr. Belcher's at Hackney, and there he would find earnest and devout worship going on. It is a practical religious movement, and I should be very sorry to see the day come when religion will have no hold on the working classes. May I again repeat that it is the practical part of life which must be kept to the fore.

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THE ANSWER: BY MR. BALFOUR.

Mr. Arthur Balfour contributes to the International Journal of Ethics for July a paper on "Naturalism and Ethics," in which he descants upon his favourite theme, the worthlessness of any purely naturalist foundation of ethics. To a certain extent he traverses the ground covered in his essay on the religion of humanity, and which he will probably deal with more at length in his forthcoming introduction to the study of theology. It is a paper somewhat difficult to summarise, but the following extracts contain the gist of two of the salient ideas.

NATURALISM AND THE MORAL LAW.

The first is that from a strictly biological point of view there is no reason for regarding one set of actions as more virtuous than another set of actions, provided they alike contribute to the evolution of the race. Indeed, vices and virtues, selfishness and altruism, depend more upon chronological position than intrinsic difference in their essential character.

Not only does there seem to be no ground, from the point of view of biology, for drawing a distinction in favour of any of the processes, physiological or psychological, by which the individual or the race is benefited; not only are we bound to consider the coarsest appetites, the most calculating selfishness, and the most devoted heroism, as all sprung from analogous causes and all evolved for similar objects; but we can hardly doubt that the august sentiments which cling to the ideas of duty and sacrifice are nothing better than a device of Nature to trick us into the performance of altruistic actions. Could we imagine the chronological order of the evolutionary process reversed; if courage and abnegation had been the qualities first needed, earliest developed, and therefore most deeply rooted in the ancestral organism; while selfishness, cowardice, greediness, and lust represented impulses required only at a later stage of physical and intellectual development, doubtless we should find the "elevated" emotions which now crystallize round the first set of attributes transferred without alteration or amendment to the second; the preacher would expend his eloquence in warning us against excessive indulgence in deeds of self-immolation, to which like the "worker" ant we should be driven by inherited instinct, and in exhorting us to the performance of actions and the cultivation of habits from which we now unfortunately find it only too difficult to abstain. Kant, as we all know, compared the Moral Law to the starry heavens, and found them both sublime. It would, on the naturalistic hypothesis, be more to the purpose to compare it to the protective blotches on a beetle's back, and to find them both ingenious. But how on this view is the "beauty of holiness" to retain its lustre in the minds of those who know so much of its pedigree?

MAN AS HE THOUGHT HE WAS.

The second idea is that of the littleness of man, always regarded of course from the naturalist's point of view, and on the supposition that we know nothing concerning our destinies as individuals and as races, excepting what we can learn from the study of the natural laws by which we appear to have been evolved:

For what is man looked at from this point of view? Time was when his tribe and its fortunes were enough to exhaust the energies and to bound the imagination of the primitive sage. The gods' peculiar care, the central object of an attendant universe, that for which the sun shone and the dew fell, to which the stars in their courses ministered; it drew its origin in the past from divine ancestors, and might by divine favour be destined to an indefinite existence of success and triumph in the future.

These ideas represent no early or rudimentary stage in the human thought, yet have we left them far behind. The family, the tribe, the nation, are no longer enough to absorb

our interests. Man—past, present, and future—lays claim to our devotion. What, then, can we say of him?

MAN AS HE IS.

Man, so far as natural science by itself is able to teach us, is no longer the final cause of the universe, the heaven-descended heir of all the ages. His very existence is an accident, his story a brief and discreditable episode in the life of one of the meanest of the planets. Of the combination of causes which first converted a dead organic compound into the living progenitors of humanity, science, indeed, as yet knows nothing. It is enough that from such beginnings famine, disease, and mutual slaughter, fit nurses of the future lords of creation, have gradually evolved, after infinite travail, a race with conscience enough to know that it is vile, and intelligence enough to know that it is insignificant. We survey the past and see that its history is of blood and tears, of helpless blundering, of wild revolt, of stupid acquiescence, of empty aspirations.

MAN AS HE WILL BE.

We sound the future, and learn that after a period, long compared with the individual life, but short indeed compared with the divisions of time open to our investigation, the energies of our system will decay, the glory of the sun will be dimmed, and the earth, tideless and inert, will no longer tolerate the race which has for a moment disturbed its solitude. Man will go down into the pit, and all his thoughts will perish. The uneasy consciousness, which in this obscure corner has for a brief space broken the contented silence of the Universe, will be at rest. Matter will know itself no longer. "Imperishable monuments" and "immortal deeds," death itself, and love stronger than death, will be as though they had never been. Nor will anything that is be better or be worse for all that the labour, genius, devotion, and suffering of man have striven through countless generations to effect.

THE MORAL RESULT OF NATURALISM.

It is no reply to say that the substance of the moral law need suffer no change through any modification of our views of man's place in the Universe. This may be true, but it is irrelevant. We desire, and desire most passionately when we are most ourselves, to give our service to that which is universal, and to that which is abiding. Of what moment is it then (from this point of view) to be assured of the fixity of the Moral Law when it and the sentient world, where alone it has any significance, are alike destined to vanish utterly away within periods trifling beside those with which the geologist and the astronomer lightly deal in the course of their habitual speculations? No doubt to us ordinary men in our ordinary moments considerations like these may seem far off and of little meaning. In the hurry and bustle of every-day life death itself—the death of the individual—seems shadowy and unreal: how much more shadowy, how much less real, that remoter but not less certain death which must some day overtake the race! Yet, after all, it is in moments of reflection that the worth of creeds may best be tested; it is through moments of reflection that they come into living and effectual contact with our active life. It cannot, therefore, be a matter to us of small moment that, as we learn to survey the material world with a wider vision, as we more clearly measure the true proportions which man and his performances bear to the ordered Whole, our practical ideal gets relatively dwarfed and beggared, till we may well feel inclined to ask whether so transitory and so unimportant an accident in the general scheme of things as the fortunes of the human race can any longer satisfy aspirations and emotions nourished upon beliefs in the Everlasting and the Divine.

That excellent magazine Little Folks begins its new volume with a coloured frontispiece, two new serial stories, and gives away as a special supplement a holiday painting-book for children. Among its other attractions the magazine contains an article by Mrs. Molesworth entitled "How I Write My Children's Stories."

A SECULARIST'S STUDY OF MR. BALFOUR.

Mr. Robertson devotes some twenty pages of the Free Review to a study of Mr. Balfour. It is very carefully written, and may be read with advantage even by those who entirely differ from his conclusions. Scientifically considered, Mr. Robertson thinks that Mr. Balfour is of double interest, as a mind and a character, and as the moral development of his party and period. At bottom, Mr. Robertson thinks that Mr. Balfour is unconscientious. He has no real warmth of conviction, but only a warmth of prejudice, and of prejudices of a peculiar kind:—

His intellectual secret is that he resents the activity of the minds which, criticising the beliefs and policies of his caste, the beliefs and policies which it is convenient for him as an individual to connive at, would drive him by a process of reasoning to clash instead of conniving. Here is an aristocrat by birth and kinship, caring all the more for his order because not far descended from a parvenu, and so much more intelligent than most aristocrats that he can follow the arguments against the conventional creed in politics and religion, especially religion. But he has no mission to be a heretic; and it grates on him, as on many another, to see heretics taking for granted either the stupidity or the dishonesty of those who will not go with them. He is not stupid, and he dislikes being called dishonest. Accordingly he will show, on strictly philosophic lines, that all beliefs alike rest on intuitive mental tendencies, and that if a man has such a tendency to believe in religious mysteries, he is not otherwise founded psychologically than the man who believes in the continuity of law and rejects all religions alike. When Mr. Balfour has done this—and this is the gist of his "Defence"—he has satisfied what principle of conscientiousness there is in him. He is so far incapable of the grossest hypocrisy that he does not absolutely profess to believe the creed for which he finds these unbelieving arguments. But it is rather an intellectual refinement than a moral scruple that restrains him; for, as the case actually stands, he has been more gratuitously deceptive in his treatment of the great questions of belief than almost any public man of his time; and he has been opportunist on this head to an extent out of all comparison with any action of Mr. Gladstone's life.

Mr. Robertson declares that Mr. Balfour's essay upon the "Religion of Humanity" is a trivial tissue of makebelief. He says:—

The formula for the consolation of the Church Congress stands thus: "Earthly life is a hopelessly miserable business. We Christians feel this; but we have the comfort of looking forward to heaven and hell. Of the unbelievers, no doubt, many are cheerful, but perhaps the many are not numerous, and we may hope that they are not multiplying; while the fools and the desperate are sure to multiply; and we may hope that the latter will seek to share our comforts. And thus they and we will be led to find this hopeless life hopeful." The rest of this unparalleled treatise is worthy of the foregoing, in point of logic and plausibility.

Waxing more wroth as he proceeds, Mr. Robertson declares that Mr. Balfour becomes more untruthful as he grows more plausible. The negative note in his book becomes tedious and repellent.

Never does he work out a political problem on its sociological merits: he has no sociology, no programme, no ideal. Given a faculty of analysis, guided always by a personal bias or prejudice; a temperamental defect of and disregard for conviction; a dislike of people who have convictions that clash with his position; a certain ambition to distinguish himself by opposing them—and you have the main outfit of Mr. Balfour, the Conservative "statesman," who does not want to do anything, but wants a good deal to hinder other people from doing things.

Finally, Mr. Robertson sums up by declaring that Mr. Balfour has erected the negation of right feeling into a system of politics.

JOURNALISM AS A PROFESSION.

"The Fourth Estate," its prospects, perils, and prizes, are discussed in the Gentleman's Magazine by a Fellow of the Institute of Journalists. As that Institute now numbers 3,556 members, the writer concludes that "the great majority of the working journalists of the United Kingdom have entered the Union." To raise the educational standing of the craft, the Institute is considering a scheme of examination for pupil associates and for members. English history and literature, Latin and French, or German, geography, natural science or mathematics, constitutional history, economics, law of libel and copyright, general information, are among the subjects of the more advanced examination. The requirements are "sufficient, if insisted on, to secure on the part of future members of the Institute such a command of the art of composition as will take the sting out of the taunting phrase, "Reporter's English."

FEATS OF REPORTING ENERGY.

The writer offers two words of warning to the enthusiastic novitiate. "The first is, the profession of journalism is an arduous one; the second, it is not in itself a likely road to fortune." He cites instances of the high pressure at which journalists have to work:—

The writer has known of a four-column speech delivered by the late Lord Sherbrooke, when still Mr. Lowe—one of the most difficult speakers the phonographer ever followed—written out by a single reporter during a railway journey between Glasgow and Preston, en route to Manchester. H, has seen a colleague rise from the sub-editorial chair at eight o'clock at night, and, filling a breach in the reporter's arrangements, attend an important meeting, produce a four-column report for next day's paper—all the while keeping a general supervision of his own proper work. He has known two reporters make a five hours' railway journey, take full notes of a six-column speech, re-travel the same long way, and each produce an independent verbatim report. He has seen men work, not eight hours nor sixteen hours, but twenty hours at a spell, and be ready for duty on the following day.

Of the sub-editor's occupations, perhaps the most constant is "the restraint of excessive zeal,"

THE RATE OF PAY.

The reporter for a country weekly paper seldom receives a higher weekly wage than is paid to a journeyman printer, and frequently he is expected to assist either in the counting-house or in the case-room. The salaries of junior reporters on the daily Press are not under-stated when they are set down as between \$100 and \$150. The more experienced men on the better class provincial dailies receive from £150 to, perhaps, £250; while the remuneration of the heads of the staff may range from £250 to £400—very rarely indeed reaching £500, even when special descriptive work, or art and musical criticism, is expected of them. The rate of the sub-editorial pay is on the whole a little higher, but few of the best men on the best papers are allowed as much as £400 or £500 per annum; while the editors who receive £1,000 or more may be counted on the ten fingers. It is true, indeed, that many opportunities of an augmentation of income present themselves.

Parliamentary reporters by extra work for provincial papers are able in a few cases to make really handsome incomes, but never reach the scale of pay received by a popular doctor or barrister. The leader-writer, unless he secures himself by partnership or proprietorship, is apt to find himself shelved in middle life.

The prizes which await the journalist, however gifted and industrious he may be, are really few and slight compared with those which are to be won in the other learned or scientific professions; and though, as a journalist, I think no higher or nobler profession than mine exists, I must ask young men of talent and ambition to think not once, but twice and thrice, before they decide to enter it.

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"ARMS AND THE MAN."

AN AUTHOR'S REPLY TO HIS CRITICS.

Mr. Bernard Shaw in the New Review has a characteristic and amusing article in defence of his play "Arms and the Man." He explains his play and tells his critics what he thinks of them with engaging frankness. Mr. Shaw is evidently of the opinion which I have frequently expressed, that there is no one so well qualified to explain what the author wants to be at as the author himself, and that there is no more intelligent and enlightened a critic of a play than the man who has written it. The average dramatic critic has many sins to answer for according to Mr. Shaw, but chief among them is his intense distaste for real life, and this naturally brings him into sharp collision with Mr. Shaw's attempt to picture war as it actually is. This is Mr. Shaw's account of the matter:—

The production of "Arms and the Man" at the Avenue Theatre, about nine weeks ago, brought the misunderstanding between my real world and the stage world of the critics to a climax, because the misunderstanding was itself, in a sense, the subject of the play. I need not describe the action of the piece in any detail: suffice it to say that the scene is laid in Bulgaria in 1885-6, at a moment when the need for repelling the onslaught of the Servians made the Bulgarians for six months a nation of heroes. But as they had only just been redeemed from centuries of miserable bondage to the Turks, and were, therefore, but beginning to work out their own redemption from barbarism-or, if you prefer it, beginning to contract the disease of civilisation-they were very ignorant heroes, with boundless courage and patriotic enthusiasm, but with so little military skill that they had to place themselves under the command of Russian officers. And their attempts at Western civilisation were much the same as their attempts at war—instructive, romantic, ignorant. They were a nation of plucky beginners in every department. Into their country comes, in the play, a professional officer from the high democratic civilisation of Switzerland-a man completely acquainted by long, practical experience with the realities of war. comedy arises, of course, from the collision of the knowledge of the Swiss with the illusions of the Bulgarians. dramatic scheme Bulgaria may be taken as symbolic of the stalls on the first night of a play. The Bulgarians are dramatic critics; the Swiss is the realist playwright invading their realm; and the comedy is the comedy of the collision of the realities represented by the realist playwright with the preconceptions of stage-land.

Mr. Shaw elaborately defends his representation of the Swiss soldier by quotations from Lord Wolseley and General Porter, and refers to Kinglake's account of the Balaclava charge. He defends the chocolate which his officer carried with him on the ground that it is the cheapest and most portable kind of food. Mr. Shaw says he knew a man who lived for two days on chocolate in the Shipka Pass. After delivering himself of a denunciation of our present system of soldiering, he proceeds to denounce with even greater vigour his critics, especially those kindly ones who praised him as a monstrously clever fellow who secured a brilliant success by taking advantage of patent facts. So far from this being the case, Mr. Shaw declares that his more audacious efforts were simply lifted from the stores of evidence which lie ready to every one's hand. Mr. Shaw says :-

I created nothing; I invented nothing; I imagined nothing; I perverted nothing; I simply discovered drama in real life. I now plead strongly for a theatre to supply the want of this sort of drama. I declare that I am tired to utter disgust of imaginary life, imaginary law, imaginary thics, science, peace, war, love, virtue, villainy, and imaginary overything else, both on the stage and off it. I demand respect, interest, affection for human nature as it is, and life as we must still live it, even when we have bettered it and ourselves to the utmost. If the

critics really believe all their futile sermonising about "poor humanity" and the "seamy side of life," and meanness, cowardice, selfishness, and all the other names they give to qualities which are as much and as obviously a necessary part of themselves as their arms and legs, why do they not shoot themselves like men instead of coming whimpering to the dramatist to pretend that they are something else? I, being a man like to themselves, know what they are perfectly well; and as I do not find that I dislike them for what they persist in calling their vanity, and sensuality, and mendacity, and dishonesty, and hypocrisy, and venality, and so forth; as, furthermore, they would not interest me in the least if they were otherwise, I shall continue to put them on the stage as they are to the best of my ability, in the hope that some day it may strike them that if they were to try a little self-respect, and stop calling themselves offensive names, they would discover that the affection of their friends, wives, and sweethearts for them is not a reasoned tribute to their virtues, but a human impulse towards their very selves.

He finds, however, some consolation in thinking that Mr. Walkley has at least achieved the unique distinction of a perfectly successful analysis of his play, and Mr. Shaw concludes his paper by declaring that since the critics take it upon themselves to decide who is the best author, it is the right of the author to decide who is the best critic.

A RESURRECTED DEVIL.

OR, THE A. P. A. IN AMERICA.

In the Arena for June, under the title of "A New Disease," Elbert Hubbard describes the extraordinary resurrection of the old devil of Anti-Papal hatred which has died out in the Old Country. It is almost incredible to find the spirit of Lord George Gordon rampant in the great sections of the Western World. Mr. Hubbard says:—

A year ago I was visiting an old farmer friend in Illinois, and very naturally the talk was of the great Fair. Was he going? Not he-he dared not leave his house a single day; did I not know that the Catholics had been ordered by the Pope to burn the barns and houses of all heretics? It sounded like a joke, but I saw the gray eyes of this old man flash, and I knew he was terribly in earnest. With trembling hands he showed me the Pope's encyclical, printed in a newspaper which had a deep border of awful black. I tried to tell this man that Pope Leo XIII. was a wise and diplomatic leader, and probably the most enlightened man who had been at the head of the Roman Church for many years; and by no human probability could he do a thing which would work such injury to the Catholics as well as the rest of humanity. (This pretended encyclical has since been proven and acknowledged a forgery.) But my argument was vain. I was taken to the two clergymen in the village, a Presbyterian and a Methodist; both were full of fear and hate toward the Catholies, with a little left over for each other. They were sure that the order to kill and burn had gone forth.

And so in many towns and villages as I journeyed I found this quaking fear. In many places men were arming themselves with Winchester rifles; many preachers never spoke in public without fanning the flame; A. P. A. lodges were rapidly initiating new members, and lurid literature which was being younited forth from presses in Louisville, Chicago, Omaha and Kansas City was being sent out broadcast.

The A. P. A. seeks to spread hate; it thrives by fear, and its only weapon is untruth. This broadcast sowing of false-hoods is doubtless done by men who are thriving by it politically and financially, and the real victims are the people who believe these outrageous stories, subscribe for the papers and pay dues to be initiated into the A. P. A. lodges. Yet whenever any one has taken up pen to try to stop the insano panic he has been greeted as "a Jesuit hireling."

Mr. Hubbard mentions by the way as an interesting fact that nearly one-half of the railway servants of America are communicants of the Church of Rome.

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DR. CONAN DOYLE.

In the Young Man, Mr. W. J. Dawson publishes a character sketch of Dr. Conan Doyle, who is now fully recognised as one of the most popular of our novelists. Mr. Dawson says that Dr. Conan Doyle is characterised by strength and by democratic sympathies. His manliness comes to him by heredity; no fewer than five of his family fought in the battle of Waterloo.

One of the stories Conan Doyle has been known to tell is of an old Waterloo veteran, from whom he asked a description of the great fight. The old man put all he knew into a phrase. He said that when the French came on against the British square for the second time, the cry of the British Infantry was,

"Why, here come those blessed fools again!"

Dr. Doyle is best known to the public by his "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes." Mr. Dawson says:—

It is no sort of secret that the creator of "Sherlock Holmes" has grown a little impatient of the attention given to that nimble-witted gentleman, and that he displayed an eagerness to hurry him off the stage of action which certainly was not justified by the impatience or hostility of the audience.

Speaking of the popularity of his work, Dr. Doyle

says :-

There is no finer judge of the merits of a story, as a story, than the British schoolboy. I should be very well pleased to write for the applause of the schoolboy, for what the schoolboy likes the majority of readers will like too.

Mr. Dawson gives a very excellent account of the high ideals which animate this successful novelist. Mr. Daw-

son savs :

He believes that he who would truly fulfil the vocation of a literary artist must find in that vocation his entire life. He must be free from distraction, from the excitement of moneymaking, from the mixture of pursuits which is so common among us to-day. And with Conan Doyle these are not merely speculative beliefs, but they are the spirit of his life. Dr. Doyle loses no opportunity of impressing it upon the popular imagination that the best thing for the peace and prosperity of the whole world is a firm alliance between Great Britain and America. From Mr. Kipling's view of the Americans he America. From Mr. Kiping's view of the Americans no wholly dissents, and thinks it wrong both in temper and method. "But I love them," said Mr. Kipling; "and it is because I love them that I point out their defects." "Love should be patient of faults," is Conan Doyle's reply. "A nation is not born in a day. It has to learn many things, and to unlearn more. Give it time, and it will grow; but it will not help its true growth to be perpetually irritating a nation with a caustic

One great doctrine which Dr. Doyle insists upon, in season and out of season, is the fundamental doctrine upon which THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS was foundednamely, the unity of the English-speaking race.

THE POETRY OF DEMOCRACY.

Mr. Nicholas P. Gilman in the New World warmly protests against Mr. Addington Symonds taking Walt Whitman's "barbaric yawp" as representative of true democratic art. He objects to classifying poetry as feudal, aristocratic, democratic.

"The poet's office is essentially democratic; he is to maintain respect for the common nature that is in every human being, and to increase the sum of daily kindliness. . It is not a Walt Whitman, but a John Greenleaf

Whittier or a James Russell Lowell, who shows us the just relations of democracy and the poet." Appeal is made

to the World's Fair buildings.

That splendid city in white on Lake Michigan was made glorious, not because democracy had spun from its conceited brain a new art of sculpture, a novel order of architecture and a modern code of colour; but because, with a sound instinct and a mind ready to be taught, its makers desired and obtained from cosmopolitan and long-established art its best and finest, What so-called "democratic art" might have done instead, if it had followed the example of Whitman in verse, we may well

imagine with a shudder!

The false prophets of poetry to-day turn from idle singing of an empty day, and jauntily solve for us the most difficult problems of modern life, with their "news from nowhere"-a fatuous mixture of medievalism, free lust, popular ignorance, and wishy-washy æstheticism. Many admirers of "democratic art" show a very natural tendency to admire Utopias so constructed out of "individualism run mad," as socialism has been well described. The office of the democratic poet is not to be inventing new metres, new aris, new politics, new creeds. It is for him to bring home to the people the intrinsic Best that Time has accumulated, down to this wondrous present.

THE LABOUR PARTY AND THE UNIONISTS.

SHALL THEY COMBINE?

MR. J. L. MAHON, Labour-man, ponders in the National Review the tactics which his Party shall adopt at the next General Election. He enumerates the articles of the Labour programme, and explains the principles behind them. Which Party shall the Labour-men co-operate with? Not with the Party now in power. That seems to him impossible. The chief measures to which the Government is committed have no place in the Labour programme. It has "not only callously neglected the interests of labour, but treated the Labour Party with derision, by admitting the justice of its demands and then placing these demands at the tail end of a programme of impossibilities."

The Conservative Party is pledged to resist Home Rule, Church Disestablishment, the exceptional treatment of the Liquor Traffic, and the abolition of the House of Lords. None of these points are likely to raise any difficulty with the Labour Party. None of them find a place in our programme. . . . As we wish to nationalise so many other things, it is not likely that we shall assist in denationalising the Church, which is certainly the most socialistic institution in the country. From our point of view, there are many industries which are as much open to reform as the Liquor Traffic, and we should deal with the liquor trade on the same principles as we would with any other trade.... The House of Lords has rejected no measures to which we attach special importance. Our difficulty is with the House of Commons, and our worst obstacles and enemics are there. The fact also that Lord Salisbury is pledged to the Referendum should be quite enough for all practical purposes. So far there are no serious difficulties in the way of co-operation with the Conservative Party; but neither are there any positive reasons for it.

Mr. Mahon finds in Mr. Chamberlain's programme of last November, grounds for at least discussing co-operation with the Unionists. He undertakes a rather large order when he says:

"It will be our duty to see that at all future General Elections the leaders of parties give a clear and practicable programme of the measures which they intend to pass, and upon which they seek the confidence of the country."

The Schack Gallery at Munich.

ADOLF FRIEDRICH COUNT VON SCHACK, about whom so many German magazines have been writing, was a poet, philologist, Oriental scholar, etc. He was born in 1815. and died last April. His works include poems, dramas, a history of Spanish literature, etc. He also founded the picture gallery at Munich known as the "Schackothek." and bequeathed it to the German Emperor. The latter, however, has withdrawn his claims to it, and the gallery remains in the possession of the Bavarian capital.

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A STORY BY MAARTEN MAARTENS.

The later numbers of Kringsjaa are rich in interesting original articles and well-selected extracts from the English and Continental reviews. In No. 10 B. III., Maarten Maartens commences a pathetic little story entitled "A Drop of Blood." The hero is a fine figurea born poet, with high ideals, and devoted to his art with his very life's blood. He is only two-and-twenty, and has already been married three years, poor fellow. It was not a blessing he received from his father when he married sweet Celestine, and at the opening of the story we find him living in bitterest poverty in a narrow, foulsmelling back street with his patient young wife, "who possibly is not really so beautiful as the picture of her that he carries in his heart," and his little daughter Lina. "The angel of life had stood by Amidon's cradle and cursed him where he lay. He was a poet." And in the cupboards and drawers lie his rejected poems massed in confusion-every one a drop of his heart's blood, the fire of life burning in them still and never to be wholly smothered. Celestine only half understands them, but loves them fully. And as for himself, they are more to him than Celestine, or Lina, or himself. It is much to say, but not too much, for "in those poems lies more of his real self than in his whole body." Yet he stands, perforce, behind the counter of a small stationery shop, patiently swallowing the not really so ill-meant gibes of his good-humoured little tub-bodied, currant-eyed master, Mons. Lalois.

Poor Amidon, after much resistance, for "he is, by God's mercy, a born poet," is persuaded at last to try his hand at prose, for it is a prosaic world, as Lalois says. His master suggests, furthermore, that he must make his novel of a spicy flavour-the kind of thing to tickle the literary palate. That will pay. But Amidon is true to his ideals and to his art, and, when once he has become reconciled to jilting his worshipped poetic muse for the while, he finds he can frame his beautiful thoughts as finely in prose. And it is a sweet story that rises from the drop of ink that holds the drop of blood. He would sooner die than dishonour the gift of God by writing prurient, vulgar trash like "My Father's Wife," and "The Crime in Mogador Street." He sends his story out to seek its fortune; and the poor little ill-furnished room is no longer lit with a miserable paraffin lamp. golden morning sun shines gloriously in upon them and mingles its rays with the rainbow-coloured gleams from fantasy's torch. And then awake those little elves of beauty, whose sleep is lighter than any one can think, and play about with laughter and with song; they fill the air with a rare delight; a thousand fragrant blossoms spring into life where'er they tread; a glorious song of victory rings through the room—it is the triumph that always follows the miracle of a new creation. Poor Celestine working away in her corner knows little of all this, "but the angel of life, you see, had stood by Amidon's cradle and blessed him also, so that whatever he did, he was still the poet."

At last, after seven weeks of suspense, his sweet little story returns. The editor, to whom he has sent it—a celebrated man—is exceedingly pleased with it. He recognises Amidon's genius, but—his heroine is too innocent. The end of the story would be more striking if the runaway Estrelle, instead of remaining pure, were to return to her husband fallen like himself, but with innocent coaxing smiles. If Amidon will make this slight alteration or allow him, the editor, to do so—well and good. Two

hundred and fifty francs for the story. "I have got all I have wished," says Amidon, "and it is nothing. More than all—yet less than nothing!" He stands silent then in an agony of doubt. Two hundred and fifty francs for a night's work, and Celestine and the child are so white and thin! His dawn is breaking, Money and fame! "But no," he cries, almost roughly, "one cannot sell one's own child to prostitution!"

The last chapter is left over till the next number of Kringsjaa, and it remains to be seen whether the poet will cause Estrelle, his star, to fall, and will barter his drop of blood for money and fame.

Religious Persecution in Russia.

THERE is a brief but interesting paper in Good Words, made up of extracts from letters written by a peasant born in Kherson, in Southern Russia, who for the last fifteen years has played an important part in developing Stundism in Russia. It is illustrated by several rough drawings of Stundists in prison garb. They are chained by their ankles, and have one half of their head shaved. The letters begin by describing how one peasant, convicted of being a Stundist and of not having had his child baptised in the Orthodox Church, was sent to gaol for two months, and had his child taken from him which was given to a Greek Orthodox to be educated. A peasant in the province of Kieff describes how at night the police swooped down upon his cottage and seized his tracts and hymn-book. Another Stundist describes how they had to meet for worship in the sedge by a river's bank, where they had sometimes to stand up to their knees in ice and water for an hour. In the province of Kieff, Stundists were seized and kept in gaol for fifteen days without trial. During this time their heads were shaved, they were supplied with barely sufficient food to keep them alive, and they were beaten and cuffed by the police. Stundist who is convicted of endeavouring to convert an Orthodox is exiled to Trans-Caucasia for life or for a term of years. If they then refuse to give up their proselytism they are sent to Siberia. Extracts are given from a Stundist sent to fourteen years' penal servitude on the charge of blasphemy. Another Standist sent for life to the heart of Central Siberia gives a very pleasant account of his life there. He finds many of his brethren in that district, and hears of them 3,000 versts away on the Amoor. "You will find it pleasant enough here," he says, and then adds as a special attraction that there are splendid opportunities for bee culture.

Hesba Stretton at Home.

In the Young Woman Miss Friederichs describes Hesba Stretton in her home at Ivycroft, Ham Common. She found the author of "Jessica's First Prayer" very difficult to interview. She succeeded however in eliciting from her or her sister the fact that she has in hand a new and unpublished story on religious persecution in Russia, which has been written in collaboration with Stepniak, the Russian exile. Sympathy makes strange bedfellows, and it is curious to find so mild and evangelical a Christian linked arm-in-arm with a political assassin. Hesba Stretton's stories sell enormously. Upon one of her short stories which sold at a shilling, and on which she had a royalty of a penny a copy, she has received no less than £400—that is to say that a hundred thousand of that book must have been sold. Her publisher is a lucky man.

JOHANNES BRAHMS and Carl Reinecke form the subjects of slight sketches in the Universum.

AN EMPIRE OF ORGANISED ATROCITY.

"Although I have travelled in many countries, Morocco is the most barbarous land I have ever seen." Such is the verdict of the Earl of Meath writing in the Nineteenth Century of his recent visit. "It is a country where injustice reigns in the place of law." From the late Sultan, who rewarded the man who raised him to the throne by fourteen years' imprisonment without specified cause, down to the humblest soldier who imprisons the most innocent persons for the sake of the fee to be paid on arrest, "officials live on the miseries and sufferings of their fellow-creatures."

A MOORISH INFERNO.

In a Moorish prison the captives sleep half-naked on the mud floor; they are all huddled together in one apartment, without distinction as regards crime or innocence, for many are simply thrown into prison on account of their reputed wealth or prosperity by avaricious officials, who, by prolonged imprisonment and sometimes by torture, hope to squeeze money out of them or discover where they have hidden treasure. Of an evening it



THE LATE SULTAN OF MORCCOO.

is not unusual for the prisoners to be all bound together by a chain passing through an iron collar which each captive wears, thus making it necessary for all to rise or sit, or lie down together. Open and uncleansed cesspools within the prison add sometimes to the indescribable horror and misery of the place. There is no inspection, no medical attendance. no alleviation in sickness... When a prisoner is an absolute pauper, and unable to purchase food, the authorities give him daily a small piece of coarse bread, provided by religious endowment, sufficient to prolong the agonics of starvation.

DIABOLICAL TORTURES.

But the most brutal punishment of all was meted out in 1892 to the chief rebels in the Angera rising. Those who were caught had their right hands slashed to the bone at every joint on the inside with a sharp razor. Then salt was rubbed into the wounds, and finally a sharp flint stone was placed in the palm, and the fingers closed tightly over it. Over the hand was then stretched a piece of raw cowhide, which was tied firmly round the wrist. As the cowhide dried, it contracted, causing fearful agony. The arms were bound.

behind the back, so that the sufferer could in no way alleviate his torture. Many of the men went mad or died, and in the case of the survivors the hands rotted and dropped off.

And for the continuance of these horrors, it seems the Christian nations are responsible!

It is international jealousy, suspicion, and fear, which prevent the Powers of Europe and America from taking united action to sweep from the face of the earth this unspeakably barbarous tyranny.

CO-OPERATIVE WORKING-CLASS SETTLEMENTS

IN ALSACE AND ITALY.

Two interesting developments of the co-operative movement are described in the Fortnightty Review by Mr. Chas. Hancock. In Mulhouse, a city of 70,000 inhabitants in North Alsace, the Industrial Society, which is a sort of Civic Church—the patron or organiser of every institution in the town—started in 1856 a company for housing the workers. This provides

that, beginning with a payment of £12 down for a house valued at £120, and of £12 per annum payable in monthly instalments, interest being calculated at 5 per cent on both sides of the account, the whole sum due, with interest, becomes liquidated at the end of thirteen years, and the purchase deed is then handed over.

There are now two settlements. In the old settlement were built an establishment comprising baths and washhouses, the prices charged being most moderate; also a bakery and restaurant, the tenant of the premises being under express agreement to supply bread at a price per loaf less than its ordinary cost in the town. The restaurant further supplies soup, a plate of beef, roast meat, vegetables, potatoes, and wine at moderate sums, which vary in accordance with a tariff fixed from time to time. There are in the new settlement upwards of eight hundred and twenty houses, occupying an area of about fifty acres. The maisonettes are described as models of cleanliness and tidiness.

The shareholders are not allowed to receive a dividend on their shares higher than 4 per cent.; and whenever the winding-up of the company takes place, all assets remaining after payment of liabilities and reimbursement of shares at par will, under the society's statute, be devoted to works of public utility. The capital is not large (£14,200), but it is amply sufficient to meet all requirements. In addition to the share-capital, there is a reserve fund amounting to 10 per cent. of the capital, also a further dividend equalisation fund, available to secure regular payments to the workmen-share-belders.

In Milan the "workmen's quarters" supply houses, which become the tenant's property by payment of about the same rent as would get him only an insanitary lodging elsewhere.

The principle of the plan adopted by the society is shortly this: The houses, so soon as they are finished, are given possession of to a shareholder, who becomes the actual tenant, i.e., within such a period as he chooses, the cost being defrayed by annual instalments. The period covered may be from one to twenty-five years, and according to the number of years it is spread over, he will pay a higher or a lower instalment, as the case may be. In these instalments are included the cost of the ground on which it is built, the cost of the actual building, and the interest on these two sums, calculated at 4½ per cent., also the rates payable thereon. The society has no speculative idea in view. The workmen-shareholders are paid their dividend, at a rate not exceeding 6 per cent; but any other profit is devoted to paying off original debts and constituting a "reserve" to help those who through no fault of their own are out of work and unable to keep up the regular payment of their rent or instalment.

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NONSENSE ABOUT THE MODERN WOMAN.

BY LADY VIOLET GREVILLE.

In the *Humanitarian*, Lady Violet Greville writes an article entitled "The Home-loving Woman," which is little more than a long lamentation over the degeneracy of the modern woman.

HOME LIFE EXTINCT!

Lady Violet does not even deem it inconsistent with her professed regard for sobriety and truth to declare that "the domesticated and home-loving woman is now a thing of the past, and that home life par excellence is extinct." The craving for excitement, says this authority, is spreading with an appalling downward tendency, and is acting like poison on the younger generation. The revolting daughter, she declares, revolts against work, against duty, and against domesticity, as well as against conventionality. She even makes bold to declare that the modern woman dislikes marriage, and so forth, and so forth. The natural criticism that rises in the mind of the reader is that even if the modern woman is as bad as she is painted, Lady Violet is quite determined to prove that an old-time woman can be quite as extravagant and absurd. No doubt there are some abnormal creatures, but to speak of decimal one per cent. as if they represented the whole is a little too much.

SECOND-HAND BRIDEGROOMS IN DEMAND!

Notwithstanding the fact that the modern woman has been the first to protest against the habitual complicity in the immorality of man which characterised her predecessors, Lady Violet Greville, on the strength of a blackguard play now being performed in Paris, declares that the modern women are coming to desire husbands who have had many mistresses before they take one wife.

MOTHERHOOD UNPOPULAR.

As a specimen of the fairness of this new censor of her sex, we note that she calmly confuses the protest of women against enforced and unwilling motherhood to a dislike of motherhood itself, and this she asserts is the terrible feature of the woman novel. It means, she remarks—

that a woman is unsexed, that she has lost that distinguishing quality of pure femininity, which is what men seek for and worship in a good woman. It means that the instincts of the rake, which Pope cruelly said lay at the bottom of every woman's heart, have come to the fore, and have transformed her nature into something abnormal, endowing her with the passions and vices of the man while withholding from her his sobriety, his strength, and his steady balance.

It may be true of a miserable minority; for it is inevitable that in any period when liberty succeeds repression, that the new wine will go to the head, and that many women, like many men in similar circumstances, will make fools of themselves. But what is unpardonable in such papers as this of Lady Violet's, is that they place the extravagances of the few to the debit of the whole sex.

WHAT WOMEN SHOULD DO.

When she abandons criticism and vituperation and attempts to describe what women ought to do, she has nothing to suggest beyond the same things which the best modern women have been trying to accomplish. She says:—

If women really wish to mould the destinies of men, if they wish to introduce a finer code of honour and purity, let them

hold up a higher standard for themselves, let them refuse to worship money in the vulgar fashion of the day, let them abjure worldly marriages and accept high thinking and plain living; let them consort rather with the noble and the honest than with the rich and those whom wealth has made powerful; let them purge society of the unhallowed leaven that has crept into it, of its low aims, its mean frivolity, its scarcely veiled dishonesty; let them make their homes what they should be, a shelter, a refuge, an ark of salvation, a haven of rest and peace where the world is no longer out of joint, but where reigns one great harmony of love, with woman as the apostle of justice, strength and courageous heroism, joyfully accepting her real mission to restore order out of disorder, to re-establish the nice proportions of unwritten laws, and to spread over all the common and mean things of the earth the subtle and snave perfume of her grace and goodness.

It is a pity that a writer who sees so plainly what women ought to do comes so far short of practising what she preaches as to write this most unworthy article.

WHAT MISS REPPLIER SAYS.

In Scribner's Magazine Miss Agnes Repplier writes an article in somewhat of the same strain, but what she says is characterised by a regard for truth and decency which is not a characteristic of the former article. She gently but wisely scourges the craze which prevails more in America than it does here, of treating women's work as separate from men's. Speaking of women workers, she says:—

The first and most needful lesson for them to acquire is to take themselves and their work with simplicity, to be a little less self-conscious, and a little more sincere.

At present there is some truth in what she says—that women like to be told that they are doing all things well, and that they have nothing to learn from anybody. But this is a passing phase.

As the number of women doctors and women architects increases with every year, they will take themselves, and be taken by the world, with more simplicity and candour. They will also do much better work when we have ceased writing papers, and making speeches, to signify our wonder and delight that they should be able to work at all; when we have ceased patting and praising them as so many infant prodigies. Perhaps the time may even come when women, mixing freely in political life, will abandon that injured and aggressive air which distinguishes the present advocate of female suffrage. Perhaps, oh, joyous thought! the hour may arrive when women, having learned a few elementary facts of physiology, will not deem it an imperative duty to embody them at once in an unwholesome novel.

Instead of encouraging each other to put up inferior standards of their own in place of the best standards of men, she urges them to drop all nonsense about women's work merely as women's work, and recognise that if they have to be worth anything their work must be judged regardless whether the worker wears petticoats or trousers.

Our Portrait of Ladas.

MR. CLARENCE HAILEY, the photographer through whose courtesy we are enabled to give a portrait of Lord Rosebery's horse, has been particularly successful in the groups that he has taken of the horse, its owner, its trainer, and its jockey. In that we have selected for reproduction the old gentleman on the left of the picture is Mr. Matthew Dawson, the jockey is Watts, and at the horse's head stands Mr. Felix, the veterinary surgeon.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE IN AMERICA.

THERE are two papers in the North American Review for June, entitled "Woman's Suffrage in Practice."

IN COLORADO.

The first is by Governor Waite of Colorado, who speaks with a somewhat uncertain sound as to what woman suffrage has already done. Governor Waite is a Populist, and the Populists are for woman's rights. He says:—

The principle of equal rights for all against which for the past quarter of a century the two old parties have waged relentless war is the sign by which the People's Party is to conquer. It will, at no distant day, not only redeem women from political servitude, but also emancipate man and woman from industrial slavery.

But although the People's Party has faith in the future, it does not seem to be very certain as to the actual results attained so far. Governor Waitelsays:—

It must be admitted that the effect which equal suffrage will produce upon the State and nation is a matter of conjecture. In Utah, the right of women to vote under the Territorial laws did not injuriously affect polygamy, but polygamy there was a tenet of the Mormon religion, and a large proportion of the female voters were polygamists by faith or practice. In Wyoming and Washington, to my knowledge, no extraordinary progress has been made in the line of political reform that can be traced to female suffrage, and in Colorado sufficient time has not elapsed to speak understandingly of the result. Certainly there is little hope of the future, unless women, admitted to suffrage, acquaint themselves more thoroughly than men with political affairs, and "come up with greater zeal to the help of the Lord against the mighty," in providing a remedy for the fearful condition of this nation, the result of the positive acts of conspiring monopolists, and the hitherto criminal negligence of the mass of the voters.

IN NEBRASKA.

The Governor of Nebraska, who follows the Governor of Colorado, speaks for a State which has not got woman suffrage, and which, according to him, has no intention of conceding the franchise to women. The Governor

Every reasonable demand short of a grant of the elective franchise seems to have been anticipated by our statutes. The laws have even gone further, and given women rights and privileges not bestowed upon males. By way of comparison, it may be remarked that the Nebraska laws relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors are far more thorough and farreaching, and are better observed, than they are in the sister and adjoining State, Wyoming, where woman suffrage has obtained for a quarter of a century.

He then quotes the following passage from a newspaper, which asserts that—

"At the capital city of Wyoming gambling-houses are abundant, and open saloons are as frequent as any other kind of stores, and the charge is made that 'not a single act of legislation aimed at the betterment of the human race has been passed through woman's influence."

been passed through woman's influence."

How true this may be I cannot say, but it is true that in Lincoln, the capital city of Nebraska, a city of more than 65,000 inhabitants, there are no gambling-houses, no houses of prostitution, and the few saloons which exist are held under the most rigid restriction.

IN NEW YORK.

Dr. Shaw, in the American Review of Reviews, says that nine-tenths of the members of the Constitutional Convention in the State of New York are said to be adverse to the idea of woman suffrage. The demand for the franchise of women in New York State does not appear to possess more than a very limited support.

The results of the woman suffrage movement are instructively presented by Miss Mary Anne Greene in the Forum for July. She recalls the interesting fact that women were legal voters in New Jersey from 1776 to 1807. The franchise was then restricted to "white male citizens," on the plea that male voters after voting once dressed up as women or negroes and voted again! The modern demand for woman's suffrage was first formulated at a woman's rights convention in 1850. It achieved legislative enactment first in the territory of Wyoming in 1869, and next in the State of Colorado in 1893.

WHAT THE CONSTITUTION SAYS.

The Supreme Court in 1874 "established the fact that the Constitution of the United States, in its present form, neither grants nor forbids the elective franchise to women, but leaves each State free to admit or exclude them as it sees fit." Efforts were consequently made in seven States so to construct or amend the Constitution as to admit women to the vote, but with success in Colorado only. Even Acts conferring municipal or school-suffrage have been pronounced unconstitutional. "Consequently the only sure way to extend the electoral franchise to women will be by the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution, or by securing a specific provision when a new Constitution is framed." It is pleasant to know that "Society" no longer looks askance at the movement. "Now, in New York, political equality has become fashionable, and ladies of wealth and position are enthusiastically working to obtain a recognition of woman's right to the ballot in the new Constitution to be framed for the State by a convention now in session."

"THE PROSTITUTE VOTE."

Mr. Matthew Hale is pained at the prospect, and bewails "the useless risk of the ballot for women." Of his three chief objections, he evidently thinks the second the strongest:—

An unsavoury fact must be plainly stated and squarely looked in the face. The number of prostitutes in the city of New York alone has been estimated at from 30,000 to 50,000. Every city in the State adds its quota to this disreputable army. These women, who live by selling themselves, soul and body, would of course sell their votes. There is no class among the present voting population analogous to this degraded and unfortunate army of lost women. A large proportion of them would be made legal voters by the proposed amendment. They would be enough to turn the scale in a close State election. . . . So far no candidate has felt obliged to pander to the "prostitute vote," Would bringing this element into politics tend to purify the suffrage or to improve the condition of the State?

Mr. Hale surely forgets that as good women immensely outnumber the bad, the net result of the woman-vote must be to curtail, and not to extend, the area of political corruption. Besides this there are many distinct and solid advantages that would follow the enfranchisement of the prostitute (female). As for the prostitute (male) no one ever proposes his disfranchisement.

The Review of the Churches republishes the correspondence between Dr. Lunn and Mrs. Besant, on the moral evils of Hindooism. Dr. Fry, the Rev. J. F. Wilkinson, and Miss Harriett Byles discuss the bearing of the Parish Councils Bill upon religion. The Rev. A. F. W. Ingram gives a good account of the work of Oxford House in Bethnal Green. Cauon McCormick and the Rev. Dr. David Davies discuss the question of the influence of the Church on the masses. I quote elsewhere from Mr. Tom Mann's contribution on the same subject.

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GERMANY'S SUCCESS IN ALSACE-LORRAINE. By Mr. Samuel James Capper.

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MR. CAPPER in the Contemporary Review gives a most interesting and useful survey of the present condition of things in Alsace-Lorraine. Mr. Capper spent many months in the conquered provinces at the time when they were the cockpit of the great Franco-German war. He has now revisited them after a space of a quarter of a century, and as he has an eye to see and the pen of a ready writer, he is able to furnish us with just the information which we want as to the state of things in the lost provinces. Mr. Capper, although a member of the Society of Friends, is under no delusion as to the irrevocable determination of Germany to hold on to these provinces until she has spent her last mark and her last soldier. Neutralisation would precipitate war, and the great rampart which the Germans have erected in the Reichsland will never be willingly surrendered to France. These words of Mr. Capper may be commended to those sentimentalists who are perpetually trying to promote peace by advocating propositions which lead directly to war :-

If, then, it is vain, and even absurd, to look to the elimination of the danger of a great war, either by the restoration of the provinces to France, or by their neutralisation, thus forming a buffer-State between the probable belligerents, what alternative remains to us? First and foremost, to look the facts fairly and squarely in the face, and to realise that Alsace and Lorraine are at least as absolute and integral parts of Germany as Savoy and Nice are of France. When France and Europe recognise this certain truth, we shall have made a first step towards an era of peace.

We are all the more able to accept this postulate by the evidence which Mr. Capper brings to us as to the immense success which has attended the German policy Alsace, he says, has absolutely in Alsace-Lorraine. ceased to be French. The peasants are not dissatisfied; the wine-grower profits by being included in the German Zollverein; and the population generally, with the exception of a few handfuls in the large towns, recognise that the Germans are just and conscientious to a degree. They are saving money, and all that they desire is to be left alone. They dread war, and are settling down as fast as possible into contented subjects of the German Empire. The young men, even those who were born under the French Government, have openly asserted that they are no longer Frenchmen. Always German by race, descent and language, they now feel German not only politically, but also in feeling and in sympathy. Mr. Capper devotes some of his space in explaining the modified kind of Home Rule which has been established in Alsace-Lorraine. Of Lorraine Mr. Capper is able to give an even better account. What is true of the peasantry of Alsace is true of the peasantry of Lorraine. But the German language is spreading much faster in Lorraine than in Alsace. The reason for this is that the Alsatians stick to their patois, while the Lorrainers have to learn German, and the habitual use of pure German is causing the Germanisation of Lorraine to proceed much more rapidly than that of Alsace. Muhlhausen is the chief centre of French feeling in Alsace. So strong is this sentiment that Alsatian recruits when in German uniform are cut by their friends. The sentiment in favour of France in Alsace-Lorraine Mr. Capper does not rank above the Jacobite sentiment in Scotland a hundred years ago. The Burgomeister of Strasburg, who is at the Town Hall all

day and every day receiving citizens, told Mr. Capper that his French was growing quite rusty because he had scarcely any occasion to use it. To complete the good work which Germany has been engaged in since the war, Mr. Capper suggests that all exceptional and repressive legislation should be done away with and that the Home Rule of the Reichsland should be developed so as to make the Landes Ausschuss a Landtag like that of Prussia, Bavaria or Saxony. He would also like to see Alsace annexed to Baden, and Lorraine to Prussia. Mr. Capper's article will be received with a howl of indignation in France, but he sees things as they are, and we have reason to rejoice that the situation is so favourable.

CROMWELL, CREATOR OF OUR CAVALRY.

"The creation of the first English cavalry soldier" is the result of Captain Oliver Cromwell's memorable resolve to "get men of a spirit that is likely to go on, as far as gentlemen will go." Such is the opening statement of the very interesting sketch in Macmillan's of "The Beginnings of the British Army (the Cavalry)." As an illustration of the elementary condition of cavalry drill when Cromwell began his task, one quaint instruction is cited:—

If your horse be resty so as he cannot be put forwards, then let one take a cat tied by the tail to a long pole: and when he [the horse] goes backward, thrust the cat within his tail where she may claw him: and forget not to threaten your horse with a terrible noise. Or otherwise take a hedgehog, and tie him strait by one of his feet to the inside of the horse's tail, that so he [the hedgehog] may squeal and prick him.

"Firearms were the rage of the day;" the sword was "quite a secondary weapon"; lances were out of fashion. The writer goes on to destroy some pet illusions about the famous Rupert charge. He says:—

The ordinary cavalry attack was delivered by ranks; each rank fired its two pistols and filed or countermarched to the rear, leaving the next rank to do likewise. Anything more remote from "shock-action" can hardly be conceived.

At Marston Moor . . . Rupert attacked [Cromwell] in front and flank, with the result that both sides "stood at sword's point a pretty while hacking one another," and evidently doing each other little harm; till Cromwell's men, probably from superior discipline, at last broke through.

Nor does it seem to us that we are quite correct in looking upon Rupert as a kind of Murat, as the usual fashion is. Take for instance his attack at Naseby. He advanced up a slight incline, and he "came fast" as we are expressly told, probably at a trot. Ireton, who was opposed to him, also advanced down the hill. On seeing him, Rupert halted, thus giving Ireton the chance of plunging down upon him with irresistible force. But Ireton also halted in his turn, partly on account of "the disadvantage of the ground, partly to allow some of his troops to recover their stations." Had Rupert continued his advance he would have found Ireton in disorder; but as it was he gave him time to get his troops together. Then he charged Ireton and routed him. . . Altogether it seems to us certain that cavalry charges, in the sense of swift, sudden onslaught, were the exception in the Civil War.

Of the British cavalry soldier as Cromwell originally made him, we should seek our ideas. Tot in modern pictures which make a cavalry action of the Civil War as headlong a matter as the charge of the Greys at Waterloo, but in the old pictures of Wouvermans, where the cavaliers caracole about firing pistols in each other's faces.

The writer concludes with "a lively picture of the new model trooper in his new red coat faced with his colonel's colours, his great boots and huge clinking spurs; a soldier before all things in spite of the text on his lips. It seems a far cry from this light cavalryman of the seventeenth century to the hussar of the present day, yet they may not be so distant after all."

HOW TO NATIONALISE THE RAILWAYS.

MR. JAMES HOLE'S "Argument for State Purchase" of Railways is sympathetically epitomised in the Westminster Review by Mr. Hugh H. L. Bellot. The corrupt administration of the United States deters Mr. Hole from recommending State ownership in that country. He would replace the existing individualistic system by the institution of Trusts analogous to our Dock and Harbour Trusts. For the United Kingdom, in place of its present mixed system of individualism and State control, Mr. Hole offers two alternative schemes:—

One is that proposed by Mr. A. J. Williams, M.P., of dividing "the English railways into five non-competing systems based on districts, each district having as its general manager one of the central board of management. A commencement might be made by putting the whole of the Irish railways into one group, and the Scotch into another. The ordinary railway board would become needless and a thousand railway directors be spared. The real railway board—that which actually governs—consists of the managers who meet in the clearing-house, and who settle rates and conditions of traffic. Each system would become a trust—like the Mersey Trust—conducted with no reference to private gain, but in the general interest alone.

The other alternative is State purchase on the Prussian system. . . . In 1892 the paid-up capital of the railways was stated at £897,472,000. If the shareholders received a Government Railway Stock securing them as much as they now receive, there is no doubt the large majority would prefer it. To prevent speculation, the basis should be that of carnings. . . The management, says Mr. Hole, should be in an independent government department, comprised not of officials, but of railway man, and presided over by a railway man.

To the objection that State control is inefficient and extravagant, Mr. Bellot answers that the Prussian railways taken over by the State "are managed as efficiently as any other, and pay higher dividends than any other large system in the world." At present British "railways are managed by the rich for the rich."

THE LOCOMOTIVE OF THE FUTURE.

LIMITATIONS to the increase of power in locomotives are considered by Mr. D. L. Barnes in the Engineering Magazine for June. He holds that "The limit of locomotive boiler-power is nearly reached at present, and, unless two separate grates are used, no more fuel can be burned on a locomotive than can now be burned with the largest grates we have in use. . . Two grates would require practically two boilers.

"A speed of one hundred miles an hour is possible now with light trains on straight track, and that is as fast as it will be safe to travel until better protection is given to trains while running." What is wanted is not high maximum speed but high average speed. This is a "real necessity, and can be obtained; for such service locomotives need power at starting and a larger boiler capacity for work on light grades." "The demand for quick runs over long distances will not be filled by building locomotives for excessive speeds, but by so arranging the time-tables and decreasing the curves, grades, and number of stops, that high uniform speeds can be maintained for considerable periods of time." Mr. Barnes thus sums up the situation:—

We are now entering upon an era of change of motive power from steam directly applied, as in our present steam locomotives, to electric transference of power from a central station to moving trains. The change must necessarily go on slowly, commencing first with the suburban, switching, and elevated services, and finally beginning in main-line work where the traffic is crowded. The steam locomotive will not be altered much in appearance or power from the best of the present

designs, but improvements will continue in detail so long as it remains in use. We are nearly at the limit of economy with steam locomotives where there are large boilers and compound cylinders, and where the engineer and fireman are competent and the loads not excessive, and the maximum capacity is about as great in some cases as it is practicable to make it; hence, for higher efficiency and greatly increased hauling power at high speed, concentration of power is needed. So far as can now be seen there must be a stationary plant where power can be concentrated, and electricity seems the only practical means of transferring such concentrated power to moving trains.

SOAKING THE SOIL WITH LIGHTNING. NOVEL DANGER FROM THE ELECTRIC CAR.

Another curious penalty of our growing civilisation is brought to light in Cassier's for June by Mr. J. H. Vail. We all know the touching faith which our fathers displayed in the sanitary receptivity of the ground beneath their cities, and can recall the reluctance with which they at last abandoned the cesspool system. We smile at their simplicity; yet it turns out that we are just as simple as they, though in another way. We have been saturating the soil of our cities, not with sewage, but with waste electricity. Says Mr. Vail:—

Destruction of gas and water pipes and underground metal work, generally due to the action of electric street railroad

currents, is an evil of growing magnitude.

In the early days of electric railroad construction it was assumed by experts that the earth and the buried pipe systems would, when combined, form an ample return for the electric current. At that age of the art experts did not fully appreciate the immense quantities of current that would require to be carried, and therefore did not foresee that these currents when disseminated would produce the serious results that have been caused by electrolytic action on systems of pipes buried in the earth and owned by other companies. Frequent tests prove that the earth itself cannot afford the free path for the current that was anticipated. Earth conductivity has been over-estimated.

Within the past year strong evidence of damaging electrolytic action has been produced. In one case a section of iron water-pipe showed complete perforation, caused in four weeks' time. Lead coverings of telephone cables also show serious damage. In another case a plumber in a city in Pennsylvania was repairing a water-pipe in a house, and on breaking joint, an electric arc formed across the separating ends of the pipe.

In another place the return current formed an arc between a water-pipe and gas-pipe, burning a hole through the gas-pipe and setting fire to the gas.

Instances are numerous proving that the electric current is present on the gas and water pipes in buildings contiguous to electric railroad lines. Even those of us who are familiar with handling electric currents hesitate to draw a combination of electricity with our gas or water. We know that the gas and water pipes entering our houses may be charged with such a current, and that it only remains for the circuit to be completed by a possible accident through our bodies, or the occurrence of a fire by automatic action between vibrating pipes.

Mr. Vail explains the remedies he has devised :--

The only proper system is one that affords a well-insulated and complete metallic circuit of low resistance, that will give an ample path for the complete unrestricted circulation of the entire current from pole to pole of the dynamo, thus offering no inducement for the current to follow such conductors as gas or water pipes, but, as it were, actually robbing the earth of any desire to carry the current.

In other words, we must develop a drainage system for the worse than insanitary sewage of our electric railways.

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THE SUBWAYS OF A GREAT CITY.

MR. J. J. WALLER, in Good Words, gives an account of the Parisian sewers, illustrated by diagrams of the interior of the main sewer in the Boulevard Sebastopol. The main sewers are eleven feet high and sixteen feet broad, and are constructed of solid masonry covered with cement. Workmen are continually working on them, and the water only rises to the sidewalks after a very heavy rainfall. The sewers contain two water mains, as well as telegraph and telephone wires, and tubes for compressed air, which is laid on just like water. Mr. Waller says:—

This ingenious system sprang from another embodied in a contract granted in 1881 by the Municipal Council of Paris to the Pneumatic Clock Company, who were given permission to place their tubes in the sewers on condition that they erected a given number of clocks in the public places of the city, and undertook to keep them to the time furnished daily at noon by the Observatory. The

clocks are worked from a central office by the compressed air, and constitute a great public convenience. After twenty-five years from the date of the contract they will become the property of the city. As a set-off the company received a concession to establish and keep their pipes in the sewers for fifty years, for the purpose of distributing compressed air as a motive power throughout the city. A very wide use is made of so advantageous a system, for it obviates the purchase of an engine, saves space, time, and trouble. All that is needed is a meter and the proper connections with the compressed air-tube, then a turn of the tap, and the machin-

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ery is in motion. The sewers are also used to accommodate the pneumatic tubes, by means of which the carte telegrams are conveyed from one end of the city to the other. The convenience of having the telephone wires in the sewers is very great. There are thousands of miles of these connecting 244 post offices, as well as hundreds of private subscribers in every part of the city. Any subscriber in any part of Paris may be heard with ease in the General Post Office in London, and a whisper can be heard over the telephone in Paris, with the result that the hard swearing that goes on over the London telephones is almost unknown. A sluice carriage is run along the ledges of the sewers, while a tongue scrapes the side and bottom clean. The sewers are lighted with lamps, and not only is every thoroughfare inscribed on enamel plates, but every house which is connected with the sewer is also numbered. As many as fifty tourists a day go down the sewers in the tourist season to ride in the tourist car or sail in the gondola. The Paris Council has decided upon adopting the system of drainage which is in vogue in English

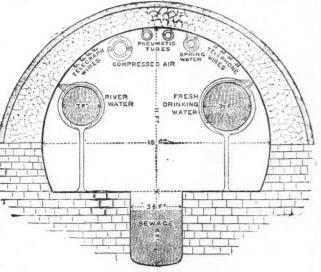
towns. They are to spend 66 million francs in adapting the sewers to take all the sewage which at the present time is stored in cesspools. They are also going to spend 50 million francs more in improving the water supply, and the means of distributing it. One of the sewers passes under the river by means of a syphon 170 yards long and three feet in diameter. This is kept clean by inserting a wooden ball on the left bank of the Seine which almost exactly fills the tube. The pressure of the stream carries the ball down, and then being of lighter specific gravity, it rushes to the surface, carrying before it everything that may have settled in the syphon.

THE CATACOMBS OF PARIS.

In the Gentleman's Magazine Mr. Neil Wynn Williams tells how the subterranean quarries whence Paris was built caused subsidence after subsidence, until after the roof had been properly propped up they were in 1784

used as a receptacle for remains removed from cemeteries above ground. This is the picture which broke from the darkness:—

We move on again, and lo! the rocks on either hand contract, change colour, break out into the gruesome design of a symmetrically built wall of bones and skulls. From the level of our heads down to the level of our feet, skull rests upon skull, and leans back against the myriad bones be-hind. The shivering candlelight falls with unequal rays upon formal tiers; the it flashes coldly upon the grinning teeth, penetrates the mortarless crannies of the wall, and ever shows bone of many



SECTION OF MAIN SEWER, BOULEVARD SEBASTOPOL.

shapes and curves. Now it lights up a rent in some skull—a ghastly, jagged wound which haunts one with the thought of foul murder. Anon, it shimmers with erratic play on the trickling water that, pursuing its silent way from year to year, has crusted with a smooth gloss the skull beneath.

The fate of the hundred fugitive Communists who lost their way in these catacombs and perished is vividly imagined.

"Shirley" begins what promises to be a series of Table Talk papers in Good Words for July.

Herr A. von Borries concludes a historical review in Cassier's of the evolution of the compound locomotive by predicting that

the two-cylinder compound locomotive will be the railway motor of the future except in cases where an extra large amount of tractive force is required, and here Mr. Mallet's articulated four-cylinder compound engine will successfully replace the two-cylinder locomotive.

HOW TO BECOME STRONG.

BY SANDOW.

In the Cosmopolitan for June, Eugen Sandow has an article entitled "How to Preserve Health and Maintain Strength." It is illustrated by copyright photographs, which are the nakedest which have ever been published in a magazine, and the apologetic fig-leaf is much worse than nothing. Sandow looks very much better in his clothes than without them. In the article which accompanies these extraordinary pictures he asserts that the first step towards the preservation of health and strength is a knowledge of physiology and anatomy—subjects which seem to him as essential as the study of mathematics, and more so than astronomy. Sandow's first golden rule is, If you want to be strong, do not eat too much. Nothing shortens life and minimises power as the almost universal habit of taking too much food. The only rule as to how much food should be taken is that the system should be kept free from hunger until the usual time for the next meal. If you wish to be strong, do not drink tea or coffee, and when the stomach is empty take nothing but distilled water. Another point is never try to economise in sleep. Sandow says that he sleeps nine hours, and often more. You should sleep in a warm bedroom, and bathe almost as frequently as you eat. At any rate, you should always have a cold bath morning and evening. Lawn tennis is an admirable exercise, which brings into play almost all the muscles of the body. Bicycling, from the point of view of exercise, is superior to walking, but the rider should see to it that his seat and handles are so adjusted as to enable him to ride upright. Sandow says he has not much faith in gymnastics as they are usually taught, as they do not bring out the muscles which are in everyday use. Dumb-bell exercises as usually practised are useless, and all exercise carried on in an enclosed building is not nearly so advantageous as that in the open air. Parallel bars and other apparatus he thinks are of little use. His faith is pinned to dumbbells, and he does all his training with them, supplemented with weight lifting. If you wish to be strong, says Sandow, do not overstrain yourself; develop your muscles by the easiest and lightest exercise. Muscular action, by accelerating the circulation and increasing the absorption of nutritive materials, assists the regenerative process, and wards off disease. By a constant use of dumb-bells any man of average strength can bring his muscles to the highest possible development. exercising it is very important to stand correctly and to breathe properly. The right way to breathe properly is to take long full breaths and to expel the air slowly. If you breathe properly, stand as you ought to do, get plenty of pure air, sufficient, but not too much, wholesome food, you will be sure to be healthy and strong. He thinks that in American schools children are overdriven, and the body is sacrificed to the mind. In his personal habits Sandow says that he does not go to bed till after midnight, and does not rise till eleven, when he takes a cold bath all the year round, and a little light exercise with dumb-bells. After breakfast he attends to his correspondence and sees his friends, and then goes for a walk or a drive whatever the weather may be. At seven he dines, after which he rests until his evening's performance, and then he closes the day with a bath and supper. If he requires more exercise than his constitutional or bicycle run, he takes it by flicking his muscles.

THE Freie Bühne and the Musikalische Rundschau are publishing Dr. Hans von Bülow's letters to his friend Richard Pohl.

ANOTHER AND A NOBLER MAHDI.

"A MYSTIC being enshrouded in an atmosphere of saintliness, dwelling in a convent citadel remote from the world; a man of piety and prayer, who has, slowly and for a long time unnoticed, been at work regenerating whole races by means of emissaries quoting a few simple religious dogmas; a man given the name of Mahdi, but not claiming it; a man, moreover, fulfilling many of the conditions that the looked-for Messiah is to fulfil," —such is the description given in *Blackwood* of Senoussi, the Sheikh of Jerboub. The elder Senoussi, his father, was, it seems, an apostle of Mohammedan reform, who, after preaching through Morocco, Egypt, and Mecca, retreated into convent life first near the ancient Cyrene, and then deeper in the desert at the oasis Jerboub. That place has become a great centre of religious influence, whence preachers are sent and convents are sown far and wide through Northern Africa. theory the tenets of the order are stern, unbending, and emblematic of Islam. In practice the disciples of Senoussi show, in many respects, a liberal-mindedness and adaptability to circumstances characteristic rather of the least bigoted of Christian Churches; "even granting at times a place to woman far in advance of Moslem ideas.

The priests and emissaries of the order endeavour to promote agriculture and encourage thrift in the districts where they are at work. By opening new wells, by planting crops, and by carefully attending to the culture of the date-palms which form the main wealth of the oases of North Africa, they have created new centres of population, and have thereby opened up fresh routes into the far interior absolutely under control of the order. Under the influence of these preachers, districts like the Jebel Akhdar hills near Cyrene are regaining a prosperity lost since the early days of the Christian era

At present the Sheikh of Jerboub certainly possesses far more political power in the provinces of Tripoli, of Barka, and of Fezzan, which are marked on maps as Ottoman territory, than does the Sultan.

This is a power which, the writer believes, opposes a menacing "barrier to a French annexation of the great tracts intervening between Senegal and Algeria." A false move on the part of the French might rouse Senoussi to declare himself the long-expected Mahdi, and proclaim a holy war which would set the whole of North Africa ablaze.

Boys and "Roderick Random."

In the course of Mr. James Payn's "Gleams of Memory" in Cornhill Magazine, he makes reference to the subject upon which there has been some little discussion—namely, the effect of allowing boys to read the coarse literature of the "Roderick Random" and "Tom Jones" type. Mr. Payn says:-

It was said that the mind shrank from the grossness of vice, and was more liable to be injured by the delicate suggestions of it than by its actual picture. "Don Juan," for example (to take a very mild specimen of the latter class), was thought to be less hurtful than "Lalla Rookh." This may be so with girls (though I doubt it), but certainly not with boys. Humour, no doubt, of which there is such a plenty in Smollett and Fielding. is a disinfectant of coarseness with natures that possess humour; but unfortunately it is only a very few boys who have this gift, and what most pleases them in "Roderick Random" and "Tom Jones" is just what should please them the least. In saying this I know that I run counter to the opinion of many cultured persons even now; but I am too old for illusions of this kind—if, indeed, I was ever so weak as to entertain them. I am told boys have been much improved since I was one of them, and it may be so; but certainly in my time they more resembled those described by Cowper in his "Tirocinium" than by Mr. Hughes in "Tom Brown."

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THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

This month's Contemporary is an excellent number, of widely varied interest and solid value. Sir J. R. Seeley's "History of English Policy," Mr. S. J. Capper's "Alsace and Lorraine," and my "Incidents of Labour War in America," have been separately noticed.

COST OF COMPENSATION FOR ALL ACCIDENTS.

Mr. A. D. Provand, M.P., desires to see "all accidents compensated for," and holds that the only way to secure this end is "by making insurance compulsory on employers, by payment to an accident insurance office or to a Government-managed insurance fund." He has estimated the probable cost to the industries of the country which such a system of insurance would entail. He calculates that it would involve a total annual outlay of about £2,103,000 altogether, taking the largest scale of compensation allowed by the Employers' Liability Act, while the expenses connected with the management of the fund would be fully met by the addition of a further £100,000. This would be no serious tax on industrial resources, since the accidents are now paid for by friends or relatives or charity, or other means; and even in such risky works as the Manchester Canal and the Forth Bridge it would have only added £100,000 to the £13,000,000 which the canal cost, and £60,000 to the £3,225,000 which was the cost of the bridge. He would have the Government-

undertake the management of the insurance fund for the whole of the industries of the country, charging to each a rate preportionate to the risks involved, and increasing or lessening these rates from time to time in order to keep the fund solvent, and charging less or more to individual employers or companies as they found their workshops and factories were free from accident or were otherwise, just as accident insurance offices do at present. The fund would be self-supporting, and would neither benefit the taxpayer nor be a charge on him.

PAPAL CONCESSIONS ABOUT THE BIBLE.

Rev. Father Clarke, replying again to the anonymous author of "the Policy of the Pope," makes several admissions which, for an official defender of the papal curia, are very significant. He admits that his critic has "hit some blots," that "Catholics do not sufficiently study the Bible," that "mistakes may have been made in the arrangement of MSS., a prophetic fragment by one author may have been tacked on without a separate heading to a prophecy by another, or declarations made by the same prophet at different times and under different circumstances may have been made to follow on without giving notice of the distinction," that the texts we have of the original "have suffered from reiterated transcription," and it is not barely a question of the accidental errors of convists, it is also one of revising and re-editing," that " the Bible is " not a secular revelation either of art, or science, or anything else;" that "numbers must be expected to be used Orientally," not "numerically," and that "the Bible is the record of a progressive revelation in faith and morals, starting from paganism and going on to Apostolic Christianity." This is going a long way towards the higher criticism. The warm praise which Professor A. B. Bruce accords, a few pages further on, to Miss Wedgewood's "Message of Israel in the light of modern criticism" reminds us how, from Presbyterian to Papist, the new views on the Bible have spread.

INCOMPARABLE HAMPSTEAD HEATH.

Phil Robinson has seen Hampstead Heath for the first time, and describes his visit with charming enthusiasm. It reminded him of the Delectable Mountains. It gave him, he says, "one of the finest views in the whole of this round world of ours. I have seen more of its surface than most men, but I cannot remember any view to beat it." With Parliament Hill and Highgate rising before him, and London with St. Paul's in view stretching away to the right, he exclaims:-

What is the Bay of Naples, with its bitter, relentless, gentian blue overhead, and its sun-scorched, dusty, and grassless ground beneath, compared to this view from Hampstead Heath? Where else can you find such satisfying beauty? Not in Lisbon as seen from the river, nor in Sydney harbour, nor in Southern California, nor anywhere else, not even in Nature's most favoured island—New Zealand. There is nothing, I believe, like it anywhere to captivate and comfort both the eye and mind at once.

Yet, he confesses, "the whole place seems to sniff of Bank Holiday." Small birds there are in profusion, and the crab-apple trees rouse him to a rare rapture; but in no part of the open Heath could he find a single flower. Only where wire netting protected some growing ivy were wild flowers present, and in a plenty which told what the Heath as a whole would have been but for the picking fingers of children, and the tread of innumerable

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. L. M. Brunton tells curious stories of beatification in the East. In India and China it is "of almost weekly occurrence." Some dozen new objects of worship are occurrence." Some dozen new objects of worship are recognised by the Chinese State every year. The emperor claims sway over the departed spirits, and these he "beatifies, canonises, decorates with titles, mentions with approval in the Peking Gazette when they do anything to deserve that honour, and actually degrades and uncanonises if he sees just cause." The chief commissioner of a district is said to have received the following pithy telegram from a subordinate: "A new god has appeared on the Swat frontier; the police are after him."

Mr. H. F. B. Lynch continues his instructive account of Russian Armenia. He speaks in the highest terms of the new Katholikos, and as the Church is the one power of national cohesion, he strongly urges the education of the clergy. "The Armenian has edged out the Russian, and if peace were allowed its conquests unhindered he would ultimately rule in the land."

Prof. T. G. Bonney holds against Dr. A. R. Wallace that glaciers can only excavate under the most favourable conditions, but are proved incapable of hollowing out the great Alpine lakes. Mr. T. H. S. Escott discusses the possibilities of Liberal Reunion, and thinks that Liberals are as likely to reunite as the Liberal Unionists are to merge in the Conservative party.

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THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

This month's is a distinctly quiet number. There is much solid reading, but the elements that strike and stir are rare. Mr. Swinburne leads off with a short poem on Carnot, in which his vituperation of "the snake-souled anarch" is more prominent than admiration of the late President, or than sympathy with France. The Earl of Meath's disclosure of the "incredible barbarity" of Morocco and Mr. Bullock's sketch of competitive examinations in China receive separate notice.

"THE ART OF DYING."

Miss I. A. Taylor discusses how men meet death, and cites as instances the death-scenes among others of Lord Capell, Bishop Fisher, Sir John Eliot, Lord Collingwood, Mirabeau, Carlyle, Sir Walter Scott, Wordsworth, Samuel Johnson, Keats, Spenser, John of Barneveld, Coleridge, Cromwell, Savonarola, and Pope Sixtus. She concludes that

the fear of death in the abstract is a natural instinct, and being natural, is doubtless a wholesome one. And this being so, a constant realisation of it is scarcely to be desired... Formidable as death appears from a distance, the more one looks into the subject the more certain it becomes that mankind, when brought to a practical acquaintance with it, have agreed in some blind way to recognise in the enemy whose approaches they have been so unremitting in their efforts to ward off something altogether different from the terrible and hostile force which they have been accustomed to consider it. "We fall on guard, and after all it is a friend who comes to meet us."

CENTENARY OF GIBBON'S DEATH.

Mr. Frederic Harrison recalls that Gibbon died in January, 1794, and that the Royal Historical Society are preparing a celebration of the centenary. He hopes that it will be made the occasion of repairing public omission or default, for

It is a public default that our national collections contain no likeness of the greatest historian of modern times, that our national monuments contain not a tablet to record his name, that his memory is not kept alive by a single object of any kind in any public place or museum, that not a single living scholar has ever had access to the mass of writings he left, which still remain sealed up in a country house. Edward Gibbon has been dead more than a hundred years, leaving a mass of original papers, memoirs, diaries, and essays to his biographer, who has himself been dead seventy-three years. It cannot be supposed that Lord Sheffield's descendants and representatives can have any reluctance to a fresh examination of the Gibbon remains. And there is every reason that the centenary of our great historian's death should be made the occasion of a proper search amongst these precious remnants by authorised and qualified persons.

THE FUTURE OF TROPICAL AUSTRALIA.

Sir Wm. Des Vœux controverts Miss Shaw's roseate forecast of the development of tropical Australia by means of coloured labour under an aristocracy of whites. He gravely deplores the Kanaka traffic as steadily depopulating Polynesia, which cannot be peopled by Europeans. He prefers for Australia an unmixed English race, even if the tropical portion remains uncultivated. Besides these objections, the amount of labour required and the competition of more temperate lands will, he holds, make North Australian progress extremely slow.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mrs. Sidney Webb derides "the failure of the Labour Commission," and scoffs at its Report as an "omnium gatherum of irresponsible and second-hand opinions" instead of facts. She does, however, rejoice in the "complete collapse" of the Individualist majority. Mr.

A. Silva White, pleading for a firm and consistent African policy, observes that the policy logically involved in our present position south of the Mediterranean is the exclusion of every other European power from Morocco, Tripoli, and the entire Nile Valley; and this, he fears, would require us to join the Triple Alliance, a step which in its turn would end all prospect of Imperial Federation. Mr. J. C. Fitch declares the only certain alternative to the compromise on religious teaching in Board Schools to be a purely secular system. He points out that Anglican schools, where they have had all the children, as in rural districts, have not succeeded in winning them to the Anglican Church. He also insists that the Apostles' Creed is an Mr. Selby - Bigge, ex - Proctor, Anglican formulary. writing on college discipline, calmly declares that "In practice, an English university is a plain compromise between a place of learning and a place of amusement, or, in the literal sense of the word, a place of pastime;" and this compromise, which he once thought ignoble, he now frankly supports. Mr. Lewis T. Dibdin assails what he terms "The Proposed Overthrow of the Church in Wales." He claims to be "a diligent student of Nonconformist literature." but declares that he has "never seen even an attempted defence of disendowment as a matter of right and wrong"!

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

The current number is somewhat above the average. Mr. Bellot's plea for the nationalisation of railways, and Mr. Macfie's glowing picture of recent economic progress in Mexico, are noticed elsewhere.

GLADSTONE AND CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Escott draws a series of picturesque contrasts between the Grand Old Man and his quondam lieutenant. He compares the former to Burke and declares that "alike as English Liberal and cosmopolitan friend of liberty, Mr. Gladstone has ever been an idealist first and a practical politician afterwards." Mr. Chamberlain is "the embodiment of the genius of electioneering, above all things the astute and agile party manager." As a House of Commons debater, and as "a rhetorical epigrammatist," and not in these points alone, he is scarcely inferior to Disraeli himself. Mr. Escott insists that Mr. Chamberlain owed his rise "solely to his own eminence" as a municipal and Radical statesman, and there can be "no question of ingratitude" to a chief with whom he was never intimate.

THE SEVEN CHIEF AMERICAN POETS.

Mr. Thomas Bradfield includes under this head Bryant, Poe, Longfellow, Whittier, Lowell, Whitman, and Emerson. The most American of them all he finds to be Whittier:—

Whittier's works reflect the national temperament more faithfully than any of the distinguished writers we have referred to, with the exception perhaps of Lowell, in those peculiarly humorous poems which describe with singular fidelity certain distinctive traits of his countrymen.

OTHER ARTICLES.

The paper on the position of the House of Lords gives a concise summary view of the constitution of the Upper Houses of modern nations and our Colonies. Mr. Arthur Withy suggests, as a satisfactory solution of the Land Question and as a settlement of the Home Rule problem, the appropriation to State purposes of the whole of the rental value of the land; "an ideal Budget—no rates, no taxes, and a lower rent." The survey of contemporary literature constitutes one-third of the entire contents.

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THE three most important articles in this number are by Mr. H. H. Johnston, on "British Central Africa;" by Mr. Fred Dolman, on "Municipalities at Work;" and by Mr. Bernard Shaw, on "A Dramatic Realist to His Critics." They have received notice elsewhere. Sir John Lubbock subjects the Budget of 1894 to severe criticism. He argues that the graduated death duties embody a principle denounced by economists; they form a tax on capital which eventually falls on the working classes; they at once discourage prudent saving and generous spending by the rich. He concludes with a sigh for the Referendum. Mr. T. H. S. Escott supplies a generous yet dis-criminating "Appreciation" of the late Edmund Yates, whom he describes as "the chief and most capable creator of a new school of journalism." His lecturing tour in America is said to have laid the foundation-stone of the prosperity which marked the latter half of his life. "The Real Madame Sans-Gêne," according to Mr. A. D. Vandam, was not Madame Lefebvre - who among other unceremonious acts did not hesitate to have stripped before her a negro servant whom she justly suspected of secreting a diamond under his clothes-but a certain Therese Figueur, who served as a dragoon in the French army from 1793 to 1815, and who dared to call Bonaparte to his face a blackamoor. The "Secrets from the Court of Spain" treat of Isabella's marriage to François d'Assise, and how it was brought about. "The Art of the Hoarding" is discussed by three experts. London, prophesies Mr. Aubrey Beardsley, "will soon be resplendent with advertisements, and against a leaden sky skysigns will trace their formal arabesque. Beauty has laid siege to the city, and telegraph wires shall no longer be the sole joy of our æsthetic perceptions." M. Jules Chérêt says he aims at an effective and harmonious combination of brilliant colours; eschewing black and white, he prefers red, yellow, and blue to secondary or composite tints. He likes the largest size of poster best, which enables him to introduce life-size human figures. Mr. Dudley Hardy approves simplicity in outline, and next to red thinks yellow most effective, as it shows by night. The cuts of pictorial advertisements which accompany this symposium make one hope that it will be long before anything in the style of the French specimens is reproduced in this country.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

This month's contents reach a fairly good average. I have noticed elsewhere Mr. Karl Pearson's defence of socialism against the theories of Weismann and Kidd, the glowing plea of "Nauticus" for a united Anglo-Saxon race, Mr. Hancock's description of co-operative workmen's settlements in Mulhouse and Milan, and Dr. Louis Robinson's "Everyday Cruelty."

THE ITALIAN OUTLOOK.

Rev. H. R. Haweis, who has just been "passing through Italy from north to south and from south to north," gives us his impressions. "The present recrudescence of Mazzinian Republicanism (without the nobleness of Mazzini) is the actual and grave danger of the monarchy and of the people." The things indispensable are the monarchy, the army, and—probity. "From top to bottom, every one robs and scrambles and intrigues." The Pope is now immensely popular.

Many think that were Cavour now at the helm, Leo XIII. would come to terms. The old non possumns is felt to be obsolete, and for the first time in nineteen centuries something

like a handsome compromise might at this moment be made. I have this from inner Papal circles, and I have no doubt it will be denied, but it is not altogether untrue.

MR. BALFOUR'S GOOD WORK.

Mr. T. W. Russell gives a glowing account of the work done by the Irish Congested Districts Board with £41,250 at its disposal annually. It makes a goodly tale of industries fostered, taught, or revived. Loans for boats, and gear lent to fishermen, new fishing grounds adopted, curing stations established which have made fishing profitable, the redistribution of holdings, improvement of cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry breeding, instruction in bee-keeping, encouragement of creameries, and the laying out of "example holdings," are among the good things Mr. Balfour's Board has conferred.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Professor Dowden contributes a very warm and delicate appreciation of Mr. Robert Bridges's poetry. "Notes on England" derive their sole significance from the name of their author—Paul Verlaine. He finds the English Sunday "after all not so terrible." Mr. Oscar Wilde furnishes six "poems in prose," short narratives in the style of the Oriental legend, with suggestions ethical and religious, which are more mysterious than significant. Lord Farrer criticises vigorously certain views of Mr. Reed on the Silver Question, and elicits spirited rejoinders from Mr. Moreton Frewen, Professor Nicholson, and Mr. F. J. Faraday.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

From the somewhat languorous atmosphere which pervades many of the magazines at this sultry season, the National Review has not altogether escaped. There is plenty of variety, but little that stands out in strong relief. The manifesto of the Imperial Federation (Defence) Committee on the duty of the Colonies to contribute to our navy, and Mr. Mahon's suggestion of a possible alliance between the Labour Party and the Unionists claim notice elsewhere.

WILL FRANCE TURN SOCIALIST?

"H. L." supposes that France is generally regarded as the country in which the system of Socialism will first be practically attempted. But he points out that—

The total number of lots into which the agricultural land is subdivided is stated in the latest returns to be 14,236,000, with an average of 3:50 hectares or 8:64 acres. . . Three-quarters of the proprietors of the soil of France may be said to own lots under 4:94 acres, and nine-tenths of them an area not exceeding 14:82. . . It seems hard to imagine that a population which numbers a landowner for every 3:8 inhabitants, and a Savings Bank depositor for every 6:2 should, according to human foresight, be prevailed upon to lend a willing ear to the social revolutionist.

"THE FATHER OF RUSSIAN REALISM."

So Mr. Arthur Tilley, varying Turgeniev's phrase, styles Gogol, born in 1809 in the province of Poltava:—

Gogol was essentially a humourist; that is to say, he riewed the topsy-turvydom of life rather with sympathetic laughter than with savage indignation or scientific neutrality. But the quality of his humour underwent a considerable change. He began as an observer of the human comedy; he ended as a lasher of national vices. His earliest mood resembles the gentle malice of Jane Austen, his latest has the bitterness, though not the savageness, of Swift.

"A member of the Bechuanaland Police Force," who was one of Captain Forbes's party, recounts his adventures, and allows that "there is a broad substratum of truth" in some of Mr. Labouchere's accusations.

THE FORUM.

The June number maintains a fairly high level of interest, without, however, any articles of exceptional eminence. There is plenty of variety within a given range, but sociology threatens more manifestly than ever to swallow up literature. Nearly one-half of the contents consists of discussions in economics; and the shadow of social statistics hangs over most of the remainder.

SEX, MARRIAGE, AND DIVORCE.

Mr. C. D. Wright, Superintendent of the Census, contributes a paper simply bursting with facts and figures on the proportions of sex, marriage, and divorce in the population. One table may be cited:—

COUNTRIES.	NUMBER IN EACH 100 PERSONS OVER TWENTY.			NUMBER IN EACH 100 MALES OVER TWENTY.			NUMBER IN EACH 100 FEMALES OVER TWENTY.		
	Single	Married	Widowed	Single	Married	Widowed	Single	Married	Widowed
United States .	26	65	9	31	64	5	20	67	13
England and Wales	29	61	10	29	65	6	28	58	14
Scotland	34 41	55 47	11 12	35 44	59 49	6 7	35 37	51 46	14 17
Austria-Hun-	31	59	10	33	62	5	28	58	14
Belgium	35	55	10	37	56	7	32	55	13

Out of every hundred persons in the United States in 1890 there were fifty-one males and forty-nine females: the total excess of males over females being 1,513,510. The popular fancy that the married are fewer in towns than in the country is contrary to fact. In the divisions where urban population predominates the single are proportionately fewer, as in populations chiefly rural they are most numerous. The divorced in the United States number only 0.35 per cent. of adults: or one to every 185 married persons. "Divorce was more common among the native whites of native parentage than among the whole population." "Among the negro population the divorced were more prevalent than among any other classes."

"WHO WILL PAY THE BILLS OF SOCIALISM?"

This is Mr. E. L. Godkin's question. "The peculiarity of the social evolution which the philosophers say is now impending is, that it is to be not a money-making, but a spending evolution. Everybody is to live a great deal better than he has been in the habit of living, and to have far more fun." But where is the money to come from to meet this enormous increase in the living expenses of every civilised population? The total wealth of the United States is some £13,000,000,000. Evenly divided it would give £1,000 to each family of five persons; which invested at six per cent. would yield £60 a year, or 24s. a week. The total wealth of the United Kingdom is £8,500,000,000, or about £1,200 to each family of five; which at four per cent. would yield it £48 a year, or less than a pound a week. Neither sum allows for increase of luxury.

In one year in Great Britain-

118,830 had incomes over £300 a year, the total being £110,565,955. On the assumption that these people ought to be despoiled and made to share with their less fortunate brethren, let us see what would happen. The population of the kingdom in the year these returns were made was 37,176,464. If the income, then, of people having more than £300 a year were divided among the masses per capita, it would give each individual an income of about £3 annually.

I think on the whole it would not be an exaggeration to say that such a social evolution as the ethical economists have planned could not be accomplished, even for a single year, without doubling the wealth of every country which tried it, while making no increase in the population.

HOW BALTIMORE GOT RID OF TRAMPS.

Mr. E. R. L. Gould tells how Baltimore last winter dealt with the unemployed. The people receiving lodging in Baltimore police stations as tramps numbered in 1892, 25,132; in 1893, 39,976. A central relief committee, formed from charitable and business associations, opened two shelters for non-residents, where the labour-test—of splitting so much wood—was rigorously applied, and opened stoneyards for the resident unemployed. The police sent on applicants to the shelters, and only when they were filled allowed the police station to be occupied. The nightly number of tramps dropped from 334 in the first fortnight of January to 233 in the next four weeks, and in the following six weeks to 171. The police stations were finally closed to tramps on February 3rd. The stoneyards were closed on April 5th.

THE POOR V. THE HEATHEN.

The success of Christian missions in India is maintained against the recent aspersions of Mr. Gandhi, by Mr. F. P. Powers. He begins with the striking remark that "as the contributions for the support of Protestant missions all over the world did not in 1892 quite equal the sum estimated to have been spent on the poor of the one city of New York in the season of 1893-4, it will hardly be claimed that the poor are neglected on account of missions." "Protestant Christianity is growing in India as fast as it is in the United States. To the suggestion that a vegetarian diet would make the missionary more acceptable to the Hindu, Mr. Powers retorts, "If abstaining from meat fosters the belief that there is a god under a cow-hide, it is the duty of missionaries to eat meat three times a day if thereby they may help to convince the dupes of Brahman superstition that beef is diet and not deity."

PROJECTED SOUTH POLAR EXPEDITION.

Dr. F. A. Cook, who is fitting out an expedition to winter within the Antarctic, thus describes his plan of action:—

Securing a stout steam whaler of some 300 tons burden, I shall set sail from New York about October 1st, 1895, and proceed directly to a South American port, where a supply of beef and tallow will be procured, to be manufactured into pemmican. The ship will be provisioned for three years. Our course will be laid for the Falkland Islands, where the coal-bunkers will be re-filled. From the Falklands we will steam down to . . . Louis Philippe, which is an eastern division of Graham Land. On an island of this coast a lifeboat will be placed, in order to furnish an avenue of retreat in case of disaster. . . . At the farthest attainable point to the south where there is land and a safe anchorage, headquarters will be established ashore. A structure capable of enduring the strongest gales, and so built as to afford an adequate protection from the cold, will be erected.

After the long Polar night has passed, a select party will set off south, and the writer sees "no reason why a well-equipped sledging party should not be able to reach the geographical pole, starting from the eightieth parallel." The entire expedition will not number more than fifteen, five being the scientific staff.

OXFORD THE IDEAL OF LEISURE AND CULTURE.

President G. S. Hall pleads for fellowships that shall provide leisure and guidance for post-graduate study, with a view to the training of professors. He looks with admiring envy to this country:—

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shall tudy, looks All the Oxford colleges now have fellowships, 367 in all, ranging in number from Wadham, with 8, to All Souls, with 50, and with an upper and lower limit fixed for each Fellow. Probably nowhere in the world can be found groups of more scholarly or delightful young men than these coteries of the best youth in England, for which the whole educational system has been sifted, and who are to be future leaders. Their scholarly activity and productivity is now increasing, and these 21 little groups are academic ideals of leisure and culture nowhere paralleled. Nearly the same may be said of the 17 colleges of Cambridge, England, with their 334 fellowships. Besides these, Oxford has 480 scholarships and about 126 exhibitions, and Cambridge 518 scholarships. More recently the universities have begun to rival the colleges. Cambridge has 48 and Oxford 41 fellowships and scholarships.

The Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. J. S. Morton, prophesies of hope to the American farmer. The outcry about mortgages has been too loud. "Census returns show that about seventy per cent. of all the farms in the United States are unencumbered." With the increase of population land and food must rise in value. Only let them abjure Protection.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE North American Review for June devotes much of its space to a discussion of Coxeyism, publishing no fewer than four articles upon the subject. These are noticed elsewhere, as also are the articles on "Woman Suffrage in Practice."

THE MODERN GIRL.

Mrs. Sarah Grand continues her series of papers upon "The Men and Women of To-Day," this time discussing the Modern Girl. It is neither so insolent nor so piquant as her previous dissertation upon the Modern Man. As might be expected, Mrs. Grand thinks much more of the modern girl than she does of the modern girl's brother, the Man of the Moment:—

In the first reaction from the old state of things the chattelgirl is apt to rebel against necessary as well as unnecessary restraint, and the consequence is anything but edifying; but at the same time there are girls growing up among us in all classes who promise to be among the finest specimens of their sex the world has ever seen in any numbers. Now and then individuals of the kind have appeared to show what women might be, but it is only in our day that the type has blossomed out into many representatives. These girls are the product of the higher education which is truly both higher and an education; and happy is the man who secures one of them for a wife.

WHOM SHOULD WE ASK TO DINNER?

In a paper entitled "Fashion and Intellect," Mr. W. H. Mallock discourses upon the subject, whom should we invite to dinner if we wish to have a pleasant dinnerparty? The success of a dinner, he says, depends primarily upon the following condition:—

That the guests should be persons, not necessarily well acquainted with each other, but at all events occupying positions which are, roughly speaking, similar—accustomed to the same manners, judging people's breeding and appearance by the same unformulated standards, instinctively looking at life from the same or from neighbouring standpoints, and thus seeing it in practically the same perspective.

Men of great intellect are not necessarily good diners out. Social intercourse in its most finished and most brilliant form is only possible in a class which is, in some sense, an aristocracy, and has an hereditary nucleus. The best English society is an aristocracy still. In the whole of England, he says, there are not more than 250 men with more than £50,000 a year, and between 70 and 80 of them are old-established landed magnates.

Brilliant society, in short, is like a game of skill, or a concert, in which the best results are produced only by specially gifted persons, and must not be confounded with that other social intercourse founded on close relationship, or early association, or a desire to discuss any given serious subject.

HOW SHOULD DOCTORS BE PAID?

Dr. William A. Hammond, in an article entitled "What Should a Doctor be Paid?" says that not ten physicians out of every hundred receive as much compensation as the Corporation attorneys and other lawyers employed by the city of New York. Dr. Hammond thinks that the American millionaires are very mean to their doctors, and never think of paying them in accordance with the services which they render. This is all the worse because:—

No class of men do so much in the way of charity as those who practise medicine. It is time that superior skill in them and wealth in their patients should count for more than has hitherto been the case, and their fees should be promptly paid.

DEFAULTING AMERICAN STATES.

In an article entitled "Our Family Skeleton," John F. Hume describes the various repudiated or neglected debts of many of the Southern states. Arkansas has bonds out for eight or nine million dollars which can be bought at ten to fifteen cents on the dollar. North Carolina has twelve millions out which can be bought at five to eight cents on the dollar. South Carolina has six millions at two to five cents on the dollar. West Virginia has fifteen millions at six to seven cents on the dollar. Among the other defaulting states are Georgia with five millions, Louisiana with twenty, and Mississippi with seven million dollars. None of these bonds are worth even a cent in the dollar. Texas is also in the black list. It is curious that in all these states which have repudiated or neglected bonds the state treasuries have lost millions of dollars by treasury defalcations, for as the state steals from its creditors so do the officials steal from the state.

OTHER ARTICLES.

The Bishop of Albany has an article on New York State University; and Sir Ashmead Bartlett, of all people in the world, has been chosen to write on the "Political Outlook in England." More space this month is given to notes and comments, and the number closes with an index to the 158th volume.

Longman's Magazine devotes considerable space to two hunting papers—one an account of how Nansen, the Arctic explorer, shot bears in Greenland; another describing chamois hunting above the snow-line.

Chums, Cassell's magazine for boys, offers a bicycle for the subscriber who will send in a postcard with the cleverest answer to "Why I should have the Bicycle," and secondly, "What will I do for Chums if I win it." The magazine maintains its high character for the quantity and quality of its letterpress and illustrations.

quantity and quality of its letterpress and illustrations.

The excellent paper on "Gatherings" in Cassell's Family Magazine contains much the most popular account of scientific novelties which is to be found in the periodicals. Among other things there is this month an account given of a new wind motor, by which a wind-mill twenty feet in diameter is fixed to a dynamo below. With the wind going sixteen miles an hour the motor develops four horse-power. There is also an excellent article on Firemen in the series on "People who Face Death."

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

The Revue des Deux Mondes opens with an article by M. Leroy-Beaulieu on "The Reign of Money," in which the writer pleads what is fast becoming an unpopular cause, the defence of capital. He denies that it is a "new Feudality," and declares that great modern fortunes do not tend to supply the second and third generation with an unearned increment, for all the poorer countries of modern Europe are those in which the labourer suffers most. On the first point he thus expresses himself: "If money tends to roll up like a snowball, it also melts as such." The reader will also find some acute observations on the influence of the immense shops and stores worked on the principle of ready money.

REMINISCENCES OF CHICAGO.

M. Jules Viole in the same number tells of some of the marvels of science collected at the World's Fair of Chicago. "An old inhabitant of the city which is now so flourishing, told me that sixty years ago he had seen upon the great site a tiny hamlet protected by a little fort. The feminine population there consisted of eleven women in the service of the tradespeople who supplied the garrison. These women were the ornament of the balls given by the officers of the fort, though their daily avocations kept them in the neighbourhood of a kitchen range, as yet innocent of electricity. Whilst listening to all this, I was admiring the great city which lay beneath our eyes, its parks, its wide avenues bordered by detached houses, its large streets served by tramways, its gigantic lifts, its port busier than the port of London, its railways more numerous than those of any other capital in the world; and the roads upon the outskirts where no houses are as yet built, but which are already supplied with the machinery for bringing water and electricity, the telephone and the car; the houses will follow later. . . . And in this busy centre there is a constant effort to substitute machine for human labour. Hence a complete regularity of type. The watchmaking trade has six models: three for men's watches, three for women's. American industry creates for sale enormous batches of identical objects; and when these are sold off, begins upon something new and deluges the market afresh."

THE CATHCLIC REVIVAL IN FRANCE.

A paper of Vicomte Melchior de Vogüé, entitled Apropos of a Religious Debate," records a discussion which took place in the French Parliament on the 17th of last May. He declares that these debates are becoming a phenomenon of constant recurrence, and while discussing the possibility of a free church in a free state, declares that "Great ambitions are waking in the heart of our Catholic youth, and especially among the younger clergy. The latter submit with impatience to their enforced seclusion within the silent shades of the sacristies; they wish to re-enter the current of the century, take part in social discussions in the pulpit, and give their opinion on all the subjects which interest other citizens. They know that such wide activity will be forbidden them as long as the jealous surveillance of the State confines them within the walls of the sacred edifice. The example of America is before their eyes, tempting as a mirage, impressing their minds with stories of the successful and independent growth of the Catholic Church in the New World. Their living imaginations turn more and more towards this promised land of liberty, and they easily forget the enormous weight of an historic past, which presses upon the National Church of France and forbids the adoption of

American audacities." Monsieur M. R. Pinet is quoted by M. de Vogüé as describing the wonderful way in which the French Church, shaking off the trammels of the State, has built churches and opened schools. He advises the Catholic Church to fortify its possessions silently, so that when the day of separation from the State finally arrives, she may be found solidly standing on her own resources, asking no help for the maintenance of her priests. The fear present to reasonable Catholics appears to be that if once the clergy were freed from their position as salaried officers of religion, the strict laws against association would hamper them fatally, and prevent the great development of charity and teaching institutions which is taking place in England and her Colonies, and in the American United States. and Taine both discussed the position of the clergy in the provinces of France-Renan declaring, "that the bishop will soon be the only personage erect amidst a dismantled society," and Taine maintaining that the provincial populations have become simple privates under unstable functionaries. "Only the Bishop is intact and upright." This article is also interesting for its thoughtful criticism upon the present state of political and social affairs in France.

NAKED, BUT ASHAMED TO BE SEEN EATING.

"The Travels of a German Doctor in Central Brazil" are reviewed by M. G. Valbert, who among many interesting particulars recounts that the learned Dr. Von den Steinen was kindly received by Indian tribes who never dressed themselves except for social festivities. They were, however, extremely delicate-minded, and their refinement took the form of thinking it a dreadful thing to eat in public. Having received some fried fish from a kindly hand, and being extremely hungry, the doctor began eating it in public. All the company present lowered their eyes, and turned away their heads. If they saw a European at table d'hôte they would die of confusion. Dr. Von den Steinen attributes this excess of refinement to a survival of the instinct which causes a dog to hide himself while gnawing a stolen bone!

OTHER ARTICLES.

For historians there is in the June 15th number an interesting article on Marie de Medicis, the second wife of Henri of Navarre. A paper on the Germanic literature relating to Wagner is succeeded by a second part of "House Rent in France." This comparison of the rise and fall in the value of French habitations from one century to another is full of instruction and interest. The Vicomte G. d'Avenel sums up his study of seven centuries by remarking on the increase of town values and also of cultivated lands, but says that the latter is no longer on the ascension, and in some parts of France is seriously on the decline. The price of labour remained stationary up to the year 1800, and is now rising steadily, while land no longer commands its old price.

THE Young Man this month is a good number. Besides the articles on Mr. Conan Doyle and Dr. Jessopp, which are noticed elsewhere, there is an interesting paper by Mr. Massingham, on "How a Morning Daily Paper is Produced." Dr. R. F. Horton tells us how he preached his first sermon. In the Young Woman, besides Miss Friederichs' account of "Hesba Stretton at Home," Mrs. Pennell describes how she rode through Transylvania on her bicycle, and there is an article discoursing upon our lady hymn writers. In the next number there will be published an illustrated interview with Dr. Benjamin Richardson on "Cycling for Girls."

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THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

MADAME JULIETTE ADAM gives the place of honour in her June 1st number to Prince Albert Monaco, who, as is well known, has devoted a considerable portion of his enormous fortune to maritime explorations. In a four-page article he discusses the proposed English Channel Bridge which I noticed last month when it appeared in an English Review.

A NEW NOVELIST.

In the same number ends the Recollections of the Italian painter, Joseph de Nitis; and M. E. Tissot contributes an appreciative account of the new French novelist, Paul Margueritte, a delicate and earnest writer, whose work gives a truer picture of modern Continental life than is generally to be found in the pages of contemporary French story-tellers. Paul Margueritte is the eldest son of the famous General of that name who was killed at the battle of Sedan during the Franco-Prussian War. The future novelist was born in Algiers just thirty-four years ago, and, as was but natural, the two terrible years, 1870-71, made a profound impression on his young imagination. In deference to his mother's wish he abandoned all thought of becoming a soldier, and entered one of the public offices. His first literary work was a realistic study, not unlike the work belonging to the school founded by Zola. But although remaining personally intimate with the great writer, he soon disavowed his methods, and was one of the five young authors who wrote a protest against their master's methods when the latter published "La Terre." Of his later books, "Ma Grande" and "Sur le Retour" may be quoted as among the best types of French novels, and worthy to take place with the works of Alphonse Daudet.

A LADY IN TIMBUCTOO.

Madame Paul Bonnetain continues and concludes her interesting account of her voyage through Timbuctoo. According to this lady, a constant trade is done in human flesh and blood, and she herself bought, for the sum of £7, and gave to her little daughter, a young girl slave. Belvinda turned out a good investment, she is still devoted to her mistress, and on the party's return from the Niger some months later, the first words said by the doctor, who had once examined the little slave, were, "This is not Belvinda, you must have bought another child," so great a physical change had been wrought in the child by the good food and kind treatment which she had received.

A VENETIAN ASPASIA.

The most interesting article in the June 15th number deals with the life of a Venetian courtesan who seems to have played a considerable part in the Italian world of art and letters during the Renaissance. M. Rodocanachi gives a vivid and exceedingly pathetic picture of this Veronica Franco, who was, according to her biographer, no mean poetess, and who has left behind her one of the most eloquent and terrible warnings to those tempted to follow her evil example ever written. Her reputation for beauty, grace, and learning spread through all Europe, and travellers through Italy went far out of their way in order to catch a glimpse of "the adorable nymph of the Adriatic." Veronica was born in the year 1546, and died comparatively young, leaving her fortune to various religious institutions. But even before she had repented and seen the error of her ways, she realised so clearly and dispassionately the dangers which surrounded her that on one occasion she offered to give a considerable sum of money in order to save the daughter of one of her friends from the fate which had befallen

herself. "Allow me," she said in a letter which has been preserved, "to show you the dangers you are now courting. . . You know how many times I have counselled you to take care of your daughter. When you brought her to see me, her hair dyed yellow, and she much embellished, the sight gave me great pain. . . Believe me there is no existence so miscrable, so deplorable as that of a courtesan. . . There are no riches, no delights, no advantages which can compensate for such a sacrifice. Believe me of all human calamities that of being obliged to live in this fashion is the worst, and joined to that is the thought that after all the sufferings we undergo in this world, we shall also be most terribly punished in the next."

Veronica definitely renounced her evil career at the age of forty, and even at one time thought of starting a religious order. She died in 1591, and to this day her verses, especially those in praise of Venice, take a considerable place in Italian literature.

M. Dargène describes a visit to St. Helena, and tells once more the story of Napoleon I.'s exile, imprisonment, and death.

Other articles consist of some recollections of Skobeleff's campaign, 1880-1, by a Russian naval officer, A. de Mayer; a review of the causes which have led to the estrangement of France and Italy, by J. Caponi; and an article on "Past and Present French Parish Rights," by M. G. E. Simon.

THE REVUE DE PARIS.

ELSEWHERE will be found noticed M. de Coubertin's article on "Athletic Sports at Home and Abroad." The June numbers of this, the youngest of the French reviews, are less interesting than usual, if we except the fiction, which is of a high order.

THE CHARACTER OF THE NATIONS.

The best article in the June 1st number consists of some extracts from the diary kept by a French student, M. Jean Breton, in Germany. This young man, who has a pretty gift for language, gives a bright and pleasant picture of life in Heidelberg and Berlin, especially of the famous Vereins, or social clubs, which play so great a part in Germany. According to the worthy Frau in whose house he boarded, English students are not held in high honour in foreign universities. "The English," she observed, "are all selfish. When there is any jam or butter on the tables, they take it all, and leave none for the others; apart from this, their behaviour is fairly good. The French are very amiable and witty, but they are not serious, and come in very late at night. The best of all are the Americans, who are correct, good-natured, simple, and straightforward." "And the Russians, madame?" "Do not speak to me of Russians-they are dirty people!" M. Breton noted with astonishment the extraordinary knowledge of French possessed by the German nation, and also the hero worship of Bismarck. He declares that the Professors even quote the ex-Chancellor when giving their lectures.

PRISONERS' AID SOCIETIES.

In the same number M. Rivière contributes an important article on the various French Prisoners' Aid Societies. It seems that there existed in the Middle Ages various associations which had for their end that of extending spiritual and material assistance to those in prison, and Molière makes Tartuffe boast of visiting prisoners. But for a long period after the Revolution little or nothing was done to help discharged prisoners, and it

was not till 1875 that a serious effort was made to deal

with the question.

In England, points out M. Rivière, there exist fiftyseven Prisoners' Aid Societies, one of which can boast of the Queen as President. In Sweden the King himself took the matter in hand, and it is there that the penal system is best organised, if we except Holland and Belgium; in Sweden a home also exists for ticket-ofleave women. In Germany there have been for a long time various organisations which differ only in name from their Swedish and English prototypes. The French society is presided over by M. Beranger, a distinguished Senator and philanthropist. Owing to his efforts, three ex-prisoners' homes are now being worked with most satisfactory results. There an ex-convict is given food and shelter till he can find employment. During the last ten years three thousand discharged prisoners, men and women, have been helped in this manner. Another society of the same kind proceeds somewhat differently and gives all its energies to procuring situations for its protéges. The Huguenots have not been behindhand in the good work, both Pastor Robin and Madame Henri Mallet, the wife of the well-known Protestant banker, taking an active part in the good work.

OTHER ARTICLES.

In the June 15th number Commandant Peroz gives a vivid picture of war in the Soudan, and winds up with the following significant passage: "Thanks to the fashion in which native warfare is conducted even the conquerors may be said to be in some ways the conquered . . . for what remains to us? A blackened and barren soil which native labour can alone make fertile." M. Peroz has evidently no belief in the future colonisation of the French Soudan.

M. Rebelliau attempts to give a new reading of the complex personality of Richelieu's Fidus Achates, Père Joseph, perhaps the greatest diplomatist of his day, and a man whose lack of personal ambition gave him a

strange security and power.

The Comte de Circourt, one of the few survivors of the French navy of 1829, contributes a charming review of the Prince de Joinville's lately published Recollections. But his few pages are interesting mainly because of the assurances they contain of the Comte de Chambord's more than friendly feelings toward the Orleans family. M. de Circourt, an old and valued friend of "Henri V.," quotes at some length a conversation held with the master of Frohsdorf in 1854, and which, if accepted as true by the Bourbon Legitimists, should lead to their complete reconciliation with the Comte de Paris and his claims to the French throne.

Other articles in the Revue de Paris deal with the political policy of Leo XIII., the newly discovered Greek Hymn to Apollo, Baron Haussez's Souvenirs, and a

critical essay on Baudelaire by G. Rodenbach.

THE ART MAGAZINES.

The art magazines maintain their usual level of excellence. The July Art Journal has an etching, "A Surrey Landscape," after Mr. Vicat Cole, and a sonnet by Mr. William Sharp, "The Peace of Summer," is a reproduction in colours after C. Bernamont. Mr. Walter Armstrong again writes on "The Tate Collection," and Mr. Edmund Gosse on the "The New Sculpture." Another writer defends the expenditure on instruction in art at South Kensington; there are articles on the Royal Academy, and Miss Hepworth-Dixon gives an interest-

ing reminiscence of Miss Henrietta Montalba, whose premature death is a great loss to sculpture.

The Magazine of Art for July gives an etching, "Homewards," after Fritz von Uhde, the German painter of peasant life and of religious pictures. Mr. John Brett criticises Raphael's cartoons, and Mr. Spielmann writes on the Sculptor's "Ghost." The article most worthy of attention, however, is a brief discussion of the various schemes for enlarging Westminster Abbey. The question is still an open one, but Mr. H. P. Burke Downing, the writer, thinks the site which will ultimately be chosen is that to the south-east of the Chapter-House, while Mr. Pearson's suggested chapel on the Refectory site is the one to which Mr. Yates Thompson has recently offered to contribute £38,000.

In the Studio (June 15), the price of which went up to eightpence a month or two ago, we have articles on "Stencilling as an Art," by Mr. E. F. Strange; "Dry Point Etchings by Helleu," by Mr. G. P. Jacomb-Hood; "The Colouring of Sculpture," by Mr. G. Frampton and by Mr. M. Webb, etc. An auto-lithograph, "A Study in Movement," by Mr. R. Anning Bell, is included in the number.

The New England Magazine.

The June number of this magazine contains the best account of General Neal Dowe that I have yet seen. There are two articles which will be of great interest to students of political evolution, entitled "Government by Commissions." In Massachusetts twenty-two permanent commissions have been appointed since 1870. Before that date only nine existed. The advantage of government by commission is that it secures the voluntary and unpaid services of a class of men and women whose labour could not otherwise be obtained. These commissions deal with charities, savings banks, labour statistics, police, free libraries, and I know not what else. A more popular article, and one which is copiously illustrated, deals with "The Telephone of To-day." It is the best account of the telephonic system which has appeared in the magazines for some time past.

The Arena.

The Arena for June begins the first number of its tenth volume with a frontispiece of Victor Hugo, and a copiously illustrated paper on "The Back Bay of Boston," the wealthiest part of the capital of New England. Mr. Hamlin Garland writes with much enthusiasm on the attempt of New Zealand to apply the principle of the single tax. Rabbi Schindler pleads for the nationalisation of electricity. Mr. Paul Tyner gives directions for the development of the sixth sense, extracts from which will be found in the new number of Borderland. Mr. Flower writes on "The Social Ideals of Victor Hugo," and in the books reviewed publishes a very appreciative notice of "If Christ Came to Chicago." Professor L. W. Batten has a paper on "The Higher Criticism of the Hexateuch." The supplement dealing with the Union for Practical Purposes is full of interest. The Secretary of the New York Vigilance League mentions, among other instances of the comparative barbarism of America, the absence of any public lavatories. He says that Birmingham has 96, Liverpool 222, whereas Boston has only twenty-one, Philadelphia six, New York five, and Chicago none. Three-fourths of the people of New York live in tenement houses. For eight months in the year no one can take a swimming bath in New York, whereas Birmingham has five public swimming baths open all the year round.

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SOME ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINES.

English Illustrated Magazine.

THE English Illustrated Magazine has as its frontispiece a very beautiful female face—Glycera—by N. Prescott Davies. Among the more notable articles may be noted "The Humours of the Duchy of Cornwall," by "Q." "Lincoln's Inn Fields, Past and Present," by Robert Hunter, is another paper of a similar kind. Eva Bright's description of her experience as an organ-grinder is interesting. She blistered her hands and wore the shoes off her feet, and when she got home her wrists ached badly. Lady Jeune writes on "Conversation in Society," and contrives to say nothing in particular. Alan Cole's paper on "Tapestry" is illustrated with several well-known tapestries, and the rest of the magazine is filled with the usual assortment of fiction, good, bad, and indifferent.

Harper's Magazine.

The most notable illustrations in Harper's for July are the fifteen little pictures which Mr. Du Maurier contributes to illustrate his novel "Trilby." Mr. Charles Dudley Warner begins a new serial, entitled "The Golden House," which is illustrated by W. T. Smedley. There is an interesting gossipy paper on the domestic life of American presidents, under the title "The President at Home." The paper describing the making of great guns at an American naval factory is very much like a paper upon Woolwich arsenal or Lord Armstrong's works at Elswick. "The Editor in his Study" notes that woman suffrage has become fashionable in society, and attributes it very largely to the influence of the World's Fair. Somehow, he says, after the experience of work at the great exhibition tens of thousands of women who had been organising congresses and assemblies and discharging semi-public functions found it very dull to go back to their old lives, and so have therefore rushed into politics. Certainly politics in America have much more need of them than they of politics.

The Century.

Perhaps the most striking illustrations in this number are those by J. W. Taher of "The Flying Dutchman," "The Phantom Burning Ship," "St. Elmo's Fire," and other phantasms of sailors' superstition. Mr. Harry Fenn's pictures accompanying Mr. Marion Crawford's "Coasting by Sorrento and Amalfi" are models of clear and beautiful engraving. Messrs. Ellwanger and Robinson contribute a jubilee retrospect of the German Punch, the Fliegende Blätter, which was started in 1844 in Munich by Caspar Braun and Friedrich Schneider. Characteristic specimens of its comic art are reproduced. A portrait of T. W. Parsons, for whose poetry Mr. Aldrich prophesies lasting and growing fame, forms the frontispiece. Mr. A. F. Matthews gives a glowing account of the U. S. battleship Indiana, which cost, by-the-bye, just half as much as the territory of Alaska, and very nearly (fourteen-fifteenths) as much as Louisiana. Mr. J. Van Dyke discusses the pictures at the World's Fair, and finds them only intensify the impression made by the pictures at Paris in 1889. "In the older countries of Europe the changes have been few, but with Scandinavia at the North and America in the West, they have been sudden and rather brilliant." "The book of our art has just been opened." Dr. Albert Shaw's study of "Municipal Housekeeping in Germany" and M. Antonin Dvorák's paper on "Franz Schubert" claim separate notice.

The Strand.

The illustrated interview in the Strand this month is devoted to Sir Francis and Lady Jeune. Mrs. M. Griffith gives us the inside views of Her Majesty's yacht Victoria and Albert. This month's paper on "Crimes and Criminals" is devoted to forgers and begging letter-writers. The god-daughter of M. de Lesseps strings together pictures of her god-father and his multitudinous children.

Ludgate Illustrated Magazine.

This magazine publishes a rather gruesome story entitled "The Dead-Shot Gunner, a Legend of the Field Artillery." The story forms the subject of the frontispiece, which represents the unfortunate gunner shooting himself from the cannon into the grave he had dug for his corpse. Mr. James Payn, of the Cornhill Magazine, is the subject of Mr. Joseph Hatton's sketch in the series entitled "Pens and Pencils of the Press." There is an illustrated paper devoted to Champion Dogs and another describing Highgate School. The paper describing "Rambles Through England," deals with the country round about Torquay.

The Idler.

In the *Idler*, Dr. Bowdler Sharpe writes an article entitled "Some Humours of Bird Life." Nearly all the illustrated papers go in now for the humorous side of natural history; witness for instance the "Zig-zags" in the *Strand*, which seem as if they would never come to an end. A paper entitled "A Saunter through Somerset" is illustrated by a number of photographs of bits of scenery which are much better printed than usual. The Idlers' Club takes as its theme for discussion whether or not a substitute can be found for swearing. Robert Barr, J. Gordon, and several head masters express their opinions, and Dr. Parker sums up by declaring that the swearer is akin to the mad dog!

Scribner.

There is a strong flavour of summer and holiday about the July number, which opens suggestively enough with a copiously illustrated sketch of the North Shore of Massachusetts. Carl Lumholtz's researches "Among the Tarahumaris, the American Cave-dwellers," furnish a curious travel-paper. E. L. Week's pictures of Beasts of Burden, and A. B. Frost's "types" of American workingmen, may also be mentioned. The frontispiece is a fine reproduction of Flameng's "The French in Holland." The journal kept by the late Dr. Schaff during the Gettysburg week, when the war swept over his seminary, which was only some forty miles from the great battlefield, is exceedingly vivid.

McClure's Magazine.

The first place in the June number of this magazine is given to Mr. Hamlin Garland's somewhat lurid account of his visit to Homestead. A great deal that he says would equally well apply to any large English ironworks, although we gather from Mr. Garland's description that the work at Homestead is more trying than it is here. General Greely discusses the question as to whether or not the present Arctic expeditions will reach the Pole. It is somewhat slight, and not very hopeful. The Polar icecap which lies immediately north of the Behring Sea will always, he thinks, dominate the Polar Ocean. Mr. Cleveland Moffet has an excellently illustrated article on "Wild Beasts in Captivity."

BOOK OF THE MONTH. THE

THE NOVEL OF THE MODERN WOMAN.*

"It is a subject," murmured Strange, with a slight movement of the shoulders, "which I must admit I find painful to discuss with young ladies.'

"Ah," said Alison, in her quiet, serious voice, "but then I am not a 'young lady.' I am only a woman taking a great deal of interest in others of my own sex."—" The Story of a Modern Woman." Page 205.

THE Novel of the Modern Woman is one of the most notable and significant features of the fiction of the The Modern Woman novel is not merely a novel written by a woman, or a novel written about women, but it is a novel written by a woman about women from the standpoint of Woman. Many women have written novels about their own sex, but they have tributed to the perfecting or the marring of the said heroes' domestic peace and conjugal felicity. The woman heroes' domestic peace and conjugal felicity. in fiction, especially when the novelist was a woman, has been the ancillary of the man, important only from her position of appendage or complement to the "predominant partner." But in the last year or two the Modern Woman has changed all that. Woman at last



OLIVE SCHREINER AND HER HUSBAND COUNTING THE AFRICANDER SHEEP OUT IN THE EARLY MORNING AT KRANTZ PLAATS.

hitherto considered women either from the general standpoint of society or from the man's standpoint, which comes, in the long run, to pretty much the same thing. For in fiction there has not been, until comparatively recently, any such thing as a distinctively woman's standpoint. The heroines in women's novels, until comparatively recently, were almost invariably mere addenda to the heroes, and important only so far as they con-

has found Woman interesting to herself, and she has studied her, painted her, and analysed her as if she had an independent existence, and even, strange to say, a soul of her own. This astonishing phase of the evolution of the race demands attention and will reward study. It bewilders some, angers others, and interests all. In place, therefore, of describing any one book of the month I propose to devote this article to a rapid glance at some the more prominent of the novels of the Modern Woman, illustrating it with their portraits, and giving, wherever it is possible, their own statement in their own words of the message which in their novels they sought to deliver to the British public.

The Modern Woman, par excellence, the founder and high priestess of the school, is Olive Schreiner. Her "Story of an African Farm" has been the forerunner of all the novels of the Modern Woman. What a

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^{*&}quot;The Story of an African Farm," by Olive Schreiner. (Hutchinson) 3s. 6d.
"The Daughters of Danaus," by Mona Caird.
"Dr Janet of Harley Street," by Arabella Kenealy. (Digby.) 2s.
"The Heavenly Twins," by Sarah Grand. (Heinemann.) 6s.
"The Superfluous Woman." (Heinemann.) 6s.
"Keynotes," by George Egerton. (Mathews.) 3s. 6d. net.
"The Yellow Aster," by Iota. (Hutchinson.) 6s.
"The Yellow Aster," by Iota. (Hutchinson.) 6s.
"The Story of a Modern Woman," by Ella Hepworth Dixon. (Heinemann.)

mann.) 6s.
"Joanna Traill, Spinster," by Annie E. Holdsworth. (Heinemann.) 3s. net.
"A Sunless Heart." Two volumes. Ward and Lock. 21s.

paradox it was, that book -how delightfully characteristic of the toray-turyydom of the new order! Who could have foreseen that the new, and in many respects the most distinctive note of the literature of the last decade of the nineteenth century, would be sounded by a little chit of a girl reared in the solemn stillness of the Karoo, in the solitude of the African bush? The Cape has indeed done yeoman's service to the English-speaking world. To that pivot of the Empire we owe our most pronounced type of the Imperial Man and of the Emancipated Woman. It is not impossible that when the twentieth century dawns there will be few to dispute the fact that Cecil Rhodes and Olive Schreiner present the most characteristic and distinctive representatives of the genius of the English-speaking world; the man and the woman who, for good and for evil in their respective vocations, have stamped the signet of their character most deeply upon the plastic thought of the coming generation.

Last month Olive Schreiner sent me, with kindly greeting, a picture of an African farm. It represents her husband and herself counting the sheep on the Karoo in the early morning, watched meanwhile by a congregation of sedate and stately ostriches. It is a pretty idyll of that free natural life for which the desertborn has always pined, and in which alone she is really at home. Far from the madding crowd, in the radiant solitude of the South African Karoo, where merely to breathe the air is an intoxication of life, Olive Schreiner conceived the story, the influence of which, confessed or nnconfessed, can be seen or felt in all the literature of the Modern Woman. The chapter "Lyndall" contains the germ and essence of all the fiction of the Revolt, expressed with a sanity and a restraint which are not always conspicuous in those who come after. For Olive Schreiner, unlike most insurgents, is no mere rebel, too hot with the heat of the barricade to forget the justice of the judge, nor does she, while demanding human rights for her sex, set wrong to balance wrong by pretending to see nothing that is weak and faulty among those whose cause she pleads. This moderation is her strength, for we seem to be listening to the summing up of the judge rather than to the pleading of the advocate.

UNDER THE CURSE?

The first note of the novel of the Modern Woman is the recognition of the fundamental fact that in society as at present constituted woman has the worst of it. fact, as obvious as the sun at mid-heaven, has hitherto been conventionally denied. In face of the undisputed conviction of every living male that he would regard it as a change for the worse to be born of the opposite sex, it is an amazing illustration of the power of makebelieve that it actually strikes many readers as a startling and daring assertion when Lyndall calmly remarks that "this one thought stands—never goes—n i mage to be one of those born in the future, then, perhaps, to be be one branded." That born a woman will not be to be born branded." they are so born now, is so true that, speaking as a man, I always feel as if every human being born a woman owed Nature a grudge. The whole woman movement of to-day may be summed up in Lyndall's aspira-tion. Woman at the end of the nineteenth century demands, just as man demanded at the close of the eighteenth, the opening of the career to all who have talents, without distinction of caste or sect or sex. Because Nature has handicapped Woman adversely is a reason for handicapping her favourably by law and custom. But that is not demanded, even by the Modern Woman. All that she asks is that the

natural disabilities of her sex should not be artificially aggravated by the arbitrary interdicts, restrictions, and vetoes of the other sex. Woman, in short, claims the rights, the privileges, the opportunities, and the responsibilities of a human being. Woman has a mind, and it may be, strange though it may seem, an immortal soul, and therefore with as much right to live her own life and save her own soul as if she had not inherited the sex of Mother Eve.

HER MEDITATIONS ON MARRIAGE AND MOTHERHOOD.

But this in no wise involves or implies any forgetting of her sex, of her destiny, and of her duty as the mother of the race. So far from this being the case, it will be seen that in almost every case the novels of the modern woman are pre-occupied with questions of sex, questions of marriage, questions of maternity. To be a mother is and always will be the chief responsibility, the crowning glory of woman. So far from ignoring this, the novel of the modern woman dismays Mrs. Grundy by taking marriage seriously. Marriage may not be the only object of a woman's existence, but it is a chief element in her life, and the indispensable condition of the perpetuation of the race. Marriage, then, is no longer a mere affair of trousseaux and of bridesmaids, of finding an eligible parti, and being provided with board and lodging for life. It is much more an affair of cradles and of nurseries, a question involving grim and terrible questions of heredity, and imposing weighty responsibilities of training and education. "Therefore," cries the modern woman, "let me know and understand, and allow me at least an equal right in deciding upon shaping the conditions of the new life, which I have to take a predominant share in fashioning before birth and in training afterwards." And nowhere in our fiction is this cry more clearly and more calmly urged than in the 'African Farm." If woman is to suffer and to be sacrificed to the new generation which she must nurse at her breast. she must know and understand all that marriage involves, all that maternity demands.

HER REVOLT AGAINST LOVELESS WEDLOCK.

The third great note of the Modern Woman novel is the revolt against monogamic prostitution, or sex union without love, endured for the sake of economic advantage, or indulged for the satisfaction of mere animal appetite. And here also Olive Schreiner strikes the true key with firm and unfultering finger. Every one has read Lyndall's discourse to Waldo, but all of us will be better for reading it again. It is a murvellous compendium of all the ideas struggling in the brain and finding expression in the life, the writings, and the acts of the Modern Woman.

WHAT OLIVE SCHREINER SAYS.

We were equals once when we lay new-born babes on our nurse's knees. We will be equals again when they tie up our jaws for the last sleep.

"Mark you," she said, "we have always this advantage over you—we can at any time step into ease and competence, where you must labour patiently for it. A little weeping, a little wheedling, a little self-degradation, a little careful use of our advantages, and then some man will say, 'Come, be my wife!' With good looks and youth marriage is easy to attain. There are men enough; but a weman who has sold herself, even for a ring and a new name, need hold her skirt aside for no creature in the street; they both earn their bread in one way. Marriage for love is the beautifullest external symbol of the union of souls; marriage without it is the uncleanliest traffic that defiles the world." She ran her little finger savagely along the topmost bar, shaking off the dozen little dewdrops that still hung there. "And they tell us we have men's chivalrous attention!" she

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cried. "When we ask to be doctors, lawyers, law-makers, anything but ill-paid drudges, they say, 'No; but you have men's chivalrous attention. Now think of that and be satisfied! What would you do without it?'... I shall be old and ugly too one day, and I shall look for men's chivalrous help, but I shall not find it.

"The bees are very attentive to the flowers till their honey is done and then they fly over them. I don't know if the flowers.

done, and then they fly over them. I don't know if the flowers feel grateful to the bees; they are great fools if they do."

THE SOLE STUDY OF THE SEX.

"Yes, we have power; and since we are not to expend it in tunnelling mountains, nor healing diseases, nor making laws, nor money, nor on any extraneous object, we expend it on you. You are our goods, our merchandise, our material for operating on; we buy you, we sell you, we make fools of you, we act the wily old Jew with you, we keep six of you crawling to our little feet, and praying only for a touch of our little hand; and they say truly, there was never an ache or a pain or a broken heart but a woman was at the bottom of it. We are not to study law, nor science, nor art, so we study you. There is never a nerve or fibre in your man's nature but we know it. We keep six of you dancing in the palm of one little hand," she said, balancing her outstretched arm gracefully, as though tiny beings disported themselves in its palm. "There—we throw you away, and you sink to the Devil," she said, folding her arms composedly. "There was never a man who said one word for woman but he said two for man, and three for the whole human race.'

THE ONE GREAT WORK OF WOMAN.

"They say women have one great and noble work left them, and they do it ill. That is true; they do it execrably. It is the work that demands the broadest culture, and they have not even the narrowest. The lawyer may see no deeper than his law books, and the chemist see no deeper than the windows of his laboratory, and they may do their work well. But the woman who does woman's work needs a many-sided multiform culture; the heights and depths of human life must not be beyond the reach of her vision; she must have knowledge of men and things in many states, a wide catholicity of sympathy, the strength that springs from knowledge, and the magnanimity which springs from strength. We bear the world, and we make it. The souls of little children are marvellously delicate and tender things, and keep for ever the shadow that first falls on them, and that is the mother's, or at best a woman's. There was never a great man who had not a great mother— it is hardly an exaggeration. The first six years of our life make us; all that is added later is veneer; and yet some say, if a woman can cook a dinner or dress herself well she has culture enough.

HER ONLY EDUCATION.

"The mightiest and noblest of human work is given to us, and we do it ill. Send a navvie to work into an artist's studio, and see what you will find there! And yet, thank God, we have this work," she added quickly: "it is the one window through which we see into the great world of carnest labour. The meanest girl who dances and dresses becomes something higher when her children look up into her face and ask her questions. It is the only education we have and which they cannot take from us.

"They say that we complain of woman's being compelled to look upon marriage as a profession; but that she is free to enter upon it or leave it as she pleases.

"Yes-and a cat set afloat in a pond is free to sit in the tub till it dies there, it is under no obligation to wet its feet; and a drowning man may catch at a straw or not, just as he likesit is a glorious liberty! Let any man think for five minutes of what old maidenhood means to a woman, and then let him be silent. Is it easy to bear through life a name that in itself signifies defeat? to dwell as nine out of ten unmarried women must, under the finger of another woman? Is it easy to look forward to an old age without honour, without the reward of useful labour, without love? I wonder how many men there are who would give up everything that is dear in life for the sake of maintaining a high ideal purity." THE GOOD TIME COMING.

"They say that when men and women are equals they will love no more. Your highly cultured women will not be loveable, will not love. . . . A great soul draws and is drawn with a more fierce intensity than any small one. By every inch we grow in intellectual height our love strikes down its roots deeper, and spreads out its arms wider. It is for love's sake yet more than for any other that we look for that new time." She had leaned her head against the stones, and watched with her sad, soft eyes the retreating bird. "Then when that time comes," she said slowly, "when love is no more bought and sold, when it is not a means of making bread, when each woman's life is filled with earnest independent labour, then love will come to her, a strange sudden sweetness, breaking in upon her earnest work; not sought for, but found. Then, but not now——"

There we have the brief of the Modern Woman, the leaven which is working directly and indirectly in all the woman novels of to-day.

MRS. MONA CAIRD.

After Olive Schreiner, in order of time, comes Mona Caird, who has already given us two novels, and who has just finished a third, "The Daughters of Danaus," which will be published this autumn. Mrs. Caird is better known, than by her novels, by the famous article in which she scandalised the British household by audaciously asking the question "Is Marriage a Failure?" In her writings we have the exaggerated recoil of womanhood against two great evils which the sex has borne with the dumb patience of despair for generation after generation. The first is marriage without love, and the second maternity without consent. No sensitive mind which reflects upon the infamy and the brutality involved



MRS. MONA CAIRD. (From a photograph by Mr. H. S. Mendelssohn.)

in these phrases will be disposed to be censorious because Mrs. Caird, giving articulate utterance to the "dumb despair of trampled centuries," errs by excess, and carries her protest far beyond the bounds of moderation. But there is little danger that women, in their recoil against

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loveless unions, will sacrifice the lifelong monogamic tie which is their chief safeguard, nor will any amount of fierce denunciations of "the reproductive rage" make motherhood other than diwine in the estimation of the



MISS ARABELLA KENEALY.

race. This is Mrs. Caird's own account of the object to which she has devoted her pen:—

Granted that it be right in the main, and that motherhood is above all other things imperatively and supremely the best thing for woman, even though it takes from her all the world beside, granted that man's teaching has been right in that point, yet it has hitherto been accepted as an unquestioned fiat, and woman has been compelled to follow it, and persuaded to believe it religiously by every force that can be brought to bear upon her, educational, legal, sentimental, and so forth. Now, if it be so true and sacred, this is not the way to teach it; this is just the way to degrade and desecrate it. Woman must doubt on this point before she can believe, and her belief, if it does come, will inevitably be a very different and an infinitely better thing than the old stupid, obedient, servile faith, which men have delighted to see in their women, and have guarded more jealously than any other thing, consciously or instinctively, or both. Let us doubt; let us fling off this old garment of rotting faith; be true to our own belief in freedom; let us be wrong in liberty rather than right at the point of the bayonet, and if your convictions are in the line of truth, every year, every hour of liberty will bring us all nearer to that truth, and to your convictions.

DR. ARABELLA KENEALY.

In sharp contrast to Mona Caird's belittling of the divine privilege of maternity is the notable protest of Dr. Arabella Kenealy, whose story, "Dr. Janet of Harley Street," sounds a distinct and valuable note on the other side. Dr. Kenealy first attracted attention by a very suggestive article in one of the monthly reviews, in which she maintained with the maternal instincts of her sex, reinforced by the studies of a physiclogist, that it was a grave mistake, and a crime against the next generation, for women who hope some day to be mothers, to spend in

study or labour the physical and nervous vitality which should be stored up as a kind of natural banking account to the credit of their children. Every woman, Dr. Kenealy declared, who uses up her natural vitality in a profession or business, or in study, will bear feeble, rickety children, and is in fact spending her infant's inheritance on herself. Mrs. Fawcett's portrait gallery of infants born by Newnham and Girton graduates may be quoted on the other side, but that does not prove Dr. Kenealy is wrong. It is possible to be a graduate and retain more vitality in reserve available for nourishing a baby than would be left after a season's dissipation or years of listless idleness. Mens sana in corpore sano is not impossible for women as for men. In "Dr. Janet of Harley Street" we have the doctrine of the article somewhat veiled and even obscured by the insistence with which Dr. Kenealy presses the other point in the modern woman's charter, the right to know and the right to understand. Her own account of the motif of her novel is thus expressed:—

"Dr. Janet of Harley Street" was inspired by the pathos of the "young person's" position, when all knowledge of facts which underlie modern existence having been assiduously veiled from her, she finds herself bound for life to a man whose sympathy with her ideals or comprehension even of them are possibilities buried in his remote past. If men and women are to be friends—and friendship is love's very fibre— then they must not be trained along opposing lines. That which is needed is a levelling-up or a levelling-down processeither the woman must descend in her life and thought towards the masculine standard - which Heaven forbid!or the man must come up to the standard of womanly living —which Heaven hasten! Until one of these things happen, the diversity of thought and feeling between the sexes upon that which most intimately concerns them will place an insurmountable barrier between them "Woman is a sexless animal" a famous scientific mutilator of women's bodies has laid down, thus crudely interpreting the truth that sex in woman is something which Nature has made more silent on the physical plane, in order that its sense may listen to whisperings on emotional and spiritual planes-which are higher phases of the same force—and which are lost in the crude clamour of the merely physical. Yet because these delicate activities informed by our Great Mother Nature are dumb and unresponsive in the presence of sex which interprets the teachings of the music halls, they brand us with the blame of sexlessness! This more silent woman-sense is in touch with some of Nature's subtlest secrets. It sees Divinity in that vast patient power which permits the profligate to be the father of a tender little child, with God's sun in the gold of its hair, His heaven in its blue eyes. It sees that in this, more than in any other faculty, man partakes of the Immortal; for by it he is enabled to perpetuate a race which will one day inherit the stars. And when man learns from woman, he will learn that love and birth, even in their mere natural physical aspects, are mysteries to bow the head before; mysteries that hold the forces of human evolution, not powers to prostitute and pervert to a perpetual unseemly

SARAH GRAND.

A distinctly new note is sounded by the next woman whose novel may be regarded as the most distinctively characteristic of all the novels of the modern woman. Sarah Grand in "The Heavenly Twins" has achieved the greatest success among women writers of fiction since Mrs. Humphrey Ward wrote "Robert Elsmere." But the phenomenal sale of her novel is a small thing compared with the result she achieved in breaking up the conspiracy of silence in society on the serious side of marriage. Society talks and has always talked of the frivolous side of marriage, but upon the serious side of matrimony discussion has been tabooed. Around that subject Mrs. Grundy built a great wall of prudish inter-

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dict, bolted and barred the door, and banned all who would open it with all the anathemas at her disposal. Up to that barred and bolted door Sarah Grand stepped with the heroism of a forlorn hope, carrying with her a bomb of dynamite, which she exploded with wonderful results. The heavily barred gate was blown to atoms, and the conspiracy of silence was at an end. In the last twelve months, in drawing-rooms and in smokingrooms, an astonished and somewhat bewildered society has been busily engaged in discussing the new demand of the new woman.

HER OBJECTION TO SECOND-HAND HUSBANDS.

And what was that demand? Simply that woman, equally with man, is entitled to object to second-hand goods in the marriage market. Man has long insisted upon this as his right. No bridegroom cares to take to the altar a woman who has been another man's mistress.



MADAME SARAH GRAND (From a photograph by Mr. II. S. Mendelssohn.)

Then why, asked the authoress of "The Heavenly Twins," should you expect the bride, whom you insist should be so stainless, to welcome a bridegroom who has been the paramour of the "scum-woman" of the town? The demand is obviously reasonable. Mantegazza, in the little book just published on "The Art of Choosing a Bride," declares that if he were a woman he should prefer as a husband a man who had previously had a dozen mistresses. Possibly he might, and possibly there are women who would agree with him, just as there are men who may prefer to take their wife from the street. Sarah Grand would not interfere with them. All she asks is that the man shall come to the hymencal altar with as reputable a moral outfit as the woman. And although Sarah Grand does not say it, possibly does not even think it, the real sting that lies latent in her appeal is the consciousness of men that if they do not level their morals up women may begin to level their morals down. For even the most lawless libertine would not care to

think that as likely as not his bride may have a baby in

the Foundling to match his bastard in the workhouse.

After "The Heavenly Twins" came "The Superfluous Woman," a story which taught the same moral although in a rather less moral fashion. For the superfluous woman, also like the unfortunate victim in Sarah Grand's book, is doomed to experience the horror of becoming a mother of a syphilitic child by a reprobate husband. But before she consents, with her eyes open, to become particeps criminis in this mutual outrage on posterity, she has an evanescent gleam of a higher life. It is characteristic of the times, perhaps even bodefully ominous, that the authoress should make her heroine's nearest approach to a moral act a barely veiled proposal to a peasant lover whom she has promised to marry to anticipate the marriage ceremony. Here we see woman levelling down to the man's level with a vengeance, and even below it. The peasant Colin was immeasurably her superior in every point but that of wealth and station. Yet when her advances were rejected, she immediately abandoned the man whom she seems to have loved with such intensity as was possible to her shallow nature, and the next thing we hear of her is that she has yoked herself to the leprous lord, whom she loathes, but by whom she is willing to bear children. The Superfluous Woman is a superficial creature, a bundle of weak instincts and gusty fits of appetite which it would be flattery to call passion, a poor thing blown about by every wind of doctrine. From the point of view of this article its whole significance lies in the supreme audacity of the authoress. She is so penetrated by a sense of the hideous horror of the fashionable, lovcless marriage of a healthy young woman to a roue worn out by excess and honeycombed by disease, that she compels her readers to admit that even the unblushing proposal her heroine made to a man who loved her was virtue itself compared with the union which the Church blessed and all the papers chronicled with admiration. So far, therefore, have we got in the revolt of woman, that we have it now formulated in so many words,-it is more womanly, more virtuous, for a lady to offer to cohabit with a peasant who loves her, and whom she intends to marry, than it is for her to make "the greatest match of the season" with a peer whom she does not love and who makes her the agent for the perpetuation of a scrofulous and degenerated stock.

"GEORGE EGERTON."

The author of "Keynotes" hardly deserves to be included among the woman novelists. Her short stories. however, although not so ambitious as a three-volume novel, present one side, and that an unpleasant one, of the modern woman. There are passages in "Keynotes" that suggest anything rather than an English matron. "What half creatures," she says, "we are, we women, Hermaphrodite by force of circumstances." This may explain some things in "George Egerton" which leave an unpleasant taste in the mouth. It were better to believe her hermaphrodite than a typical woman of our time. But although she is coarse, she no doubt expresses roughly what some women have felt. For instance, speaking of her Belinda, she says :-

She is one bump of philo-progenitiveness, but she hates men, she says. If one could only have a child, ma'am, without a husband, or the disgrace—ugh, the disgusting men. Do you know I think that is not an uncommon feeling amongst a certain number of women. I have known many, particularly older women, who would give anything in God's world to have a child of "their own," if it could be got just as Belinda says, "without the horrid man or the same." It seems congenital her

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cru the with some women to have deeply rooted in their innermost nature a smouldering enmity, ay, sometimes a physical disgust

That is surely not a pleasant keynote. "George Egerton," like Marie Bashkirtzeff, who used to admire



"GEORGE EGERTON" (MRS. CLAREMONTE). (From a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry.)

herself in her mirror, and note the fact in her journal, scrutinises herself undraped in the glass but finds the result not so admirable. Men she tells us have never discovered why "a refined physically fragile woman will mate with a brute, a mere male animal with primitive passions," but she solves the mystery. "They have overlooked the original wildness, the untamed primitive savage temperament that lurks in the mildest and best woman. Each woman is conscious of it in her truthtelling hours of quiet self-scrutiny, and each woman in God's wide world will deny it, for the woman who tells the truth and is not a liar about these things is untrue to her sex and abhorrent to man." This doctrine is at least as abhorrent to any decent human as Pope's cynically libellous couplet.

It is to be hoped that such an assertion of the untameable savage in woman is not meant to be presented as the result of the confidences made her by women. One of her characters says: "Women talk to me-why I can't say-but always they come, strip their hearts and souls naked, and let me see the hidden folds of their natures." If so they had better fold them up again—the spectacle is the reverse of edifying.

"A YELLOW ASTER."

"A Yellow Aster" is a book of another kind. It is exceedingly clever—as caricature—which would have been all the more effective if it had not been so preposterously overdone. "Iota" has not yet learned the truth that sometimes the half is more than the whole. But the crudity of her gigantesque exaggeration cannot obscure the ability of the author or the sound grasp which she

has of the fundamental truth of the world's life. "It is love that makes the world go round," says the old song, and "A Yellow Aster" is a heroic attempt to show the kind of monstrosity that we may expect when the healthy human instincts are chastened into subservience by a prolonged course of conic sections, and when scientists are so absorbed in their studies as to forget all parental duties towards the children whom-in a moment of inadvertence surely—they brought into the world. "Iota," however, is still the Modern Woman. While inculcating the old-fashioned virtues and defending aboriginal human instincts, she is as earnest as any Dr. Kenealy in demanding that women should not go blindfolded into marriage; but she is not enough of the Modern Woman to raise even a passing protest against the pre-nuptial immoralities of her hero. When she discovers that she is about to be a mother she bursts out in the following strain:-

"And so I-I-I, Gwen Strange, will soon be the mother of

a child, and Humphrey its father!"

She hid her face in the soft fur. "It is ghastly!" she cried; "it is degradation, feeling towards him as I do, and as I've always done! I am debased to think that any man should have the least part of a woman so terribly in his power, when she can't—can't—can't," she almost shricked, "give him the best. What do girls know of the things they make lawful for themselves? If they did, if they were shown the nature of their sacrifice, then marriage would cease till it carried love, absolute love, in its train. Was I mad, my God, was I mad, with all my boasts of sanity? Nothing, nothing," she moaned, "but perfect love makes marriage sacred-nothing, neither God's law nor man's; and now the climax has come here in the outward and visible sign of my shame. I have sinned, not only in the present and the past, but in the future. I



MRS. MANNINGTON CAFFYN ("10TA"). (From a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry.)

have hurt an innocent unborn creature, I have set a barrier between it and its mother."

F "Talk of the shame of women who have children out of the pale of marriage-it's nothing to the shame of those who have

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children and don't love. Those others, they have the excuse of love—that's natural, that purifies their shame; this—our life, the portion of quite half the well-to-do world—this is unnatural—no sin can beat it for cruel baseness!"

Here we have once more asserted with passionate emphasis the deep conviction of the Modern Woman.

"Better lawless love than loveless marriage," of which let Mrs. Grundy and the established order take due note.

let Mrs. Grundy and the established order take due note. "The Yellow Aster"—the woman who is not a woman but a neuter, until maternity wakes up the latent sex—reminds one of the larva of the hive, which is selected to take the place of the queen when the bees have lost their head. An ordinary common larva which would in ordinary course have developed into a neuter working bee is subjected to special treatment, such as a more liberal diet, and behold the neuter becomes female, and is established on the throne as queen. In "The Yellow Aster," poor Gwen was subjected, not to more



MISS ELLA HEPWORTH DIXON.

generous feeding, but to the stern scourge of death and the imperious summons of a new life. It was not till her mother died and the quickened child stirred beneath her heart that Gwen's womanhood awoke.

The root-thought in my own mind as I wrote my story was the very old and commonplace one—that after all's said and done, love remains the most important factor in the highest development in a woman—the love of God, mother, man, and of her own child—that she has a divine and human right to all knowledge and all experience, but that knowledge and experience only go to her perfecting, inasmuch as they enlarge and broaden, make purer, more holier, and more significant these natural loves. With this conception of the power and majesty of love as a factor in development the hideousness of consciously loveless marriage appeals forcibly to me, and in the course of the story my crude thoughts came naturally to the surface. I should have liked then, if I had dared to hope to leave any impression at all on my readers' minds, to have deepened, in ever so small a degree, their sense of the all-mportance of all true natural loves, and of the individual

fault of a failure to realise them. I am aware that, through the many artistic and literary faults of my story, I have largely failed, having left on many minds a chaotic muddle and doubts as to my sanity.

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Her own baby "leapt in her womb," and the scales fell from her eyes, and her heart melted within her, and the breast of her dying mother was as an open book to her: she could read all the love there, and the remorse, and the infinite sorrow.

I am a woman at last, a full, complete, proper woman, and it is magnificent.

And afterwards, the baby in words all his own, and untranslatable, but mightier than those of gods or churches, decreed that henceforth and for ever those two should be one flesh. Which, after all, is the especial mission of his kind.

There is something powerful though revolting in the discovery of the fact that Gwen, who cannot bring herself even to touch her husband, who even in imminent pro-



MISS ANNIE E. HOLDSWORTH.

(From a photograph by Messrs. Ellioft and Fry.)

spect, of death shrinks from kissing him, has actually consented, as an experiment, to permit him to make her the mother of his child. Gwen certainly seems to have lived up to her conception of her sex as "the least part of a woman," when she regarded conjugal intercourse as a mere bagatelle compared with a voluntary touch of her husband's hand.

"THE STORY OF A MODERN WOMAN."

Miss Hepworth Dixon, who boldly styles her novel "The Story of a Modern Woman," portrays two women, both of the modern variety. One of them refuses to marry the man to whom she is engaged after coming upon a cast-off mistress of his left to die in the hospital, after having been flung upon the streets. "She, at any rate," we are told, "was not one of those girls who have infinite complaisances for a possible husband." The result of which was that she broke down and died. The other heroine was not less heroical, although in a different way.

When tempted by the man whom she loved, and who loved her all the more because he was married to another, she replied :-

"I can't, I won't, deliberately injure another woman. Think how she would suffer! Oh, the torture of woman's lives-the

helplessness, the impotence, the emptiness!"

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"But all we modern women mean to help each other now." which is good news that the world will be glad to have confirmed by higher authority than the optimist author of "The Story of a Modern Woman."

Miss Hepworth Dixon sums up her book's position thus :--

In "The Story of a Modern Woman" I wished to show how hardly our social laws press on women, how, in fact, it is too often the woman who is made, as it were, the moral scapegoat, and who is sent out into the wilderness to expiate the sins of man. "Number Twenty-Seven," ruined and thrown aside by Dunlop Strange, is reduced to the streets and to an ignoble death in a hospital. Mary, jilted by her lover at a time when her chances of marriage are over, is condemned to a long loveless life and a solitary battle with the world. The keynote of the book is the phrase: "All we modern women mean to help each other now. If we were united, we could lead the world." It is a plea for a kind of moral and social trades-unionism among women.

" JOANNA TRAILL: SPINSTER."

I now come to a story of how one Modern Woman did "Joanna Traill, help another with the best results. Spinster," the story with which Mr. Heinemann has begun his Pioneer Series, is the only one of all the Modern Woman novels which has the courage boldly to face the question of the woman of the pavement. Most of the other stories do not go further than the depicting of monogamic prostitution, or of love unions unconsecrated by law and religion. Miss Holdsworth in "Joanna Traill" goes a step further and attempts to place the woman who has slipped, or who has been betrayed into the meshes of the ordinary polyandry of the street, in her true light. Not that there is any attempt to describe the life of such women. We only meet Christine after she had left it. The poor child-for she was only sixteen-tells her story twice over-once to Joanna, and once a year later to the man who had asked her to marry him. It is the only glimpse we have of her experiences. Here is the tale as she told it to Joanna:

"There's nothing to tell," said the girl, becoming unexpectedly sulky. "Father was a schoolmaster, starved out by the board schools. A woman took me to live with her when he She dies too; and I worked in a match factory. But I couldn't get what would keep me, and I fell ill. Then a girl they called Nella took me to her house. And they nursed me and were kind. I got plenty to eat there, and they promised me pretty clothes when I got better. And I owed the woman money, and I didn't know how to pay her. And Nella was happy, and it seemed easy enough, so one night "—she stopped, turned pale, and dropped her head. Then she looked up defiantly, and dashed away the tears from her eyes. "And I'd have killed myself afterwards if Mr. Boas hadn't found me," she concluded.

And here is the same story which the heart-broken girl sobbed out to the man who had asked her to be his wife, knowing nothing of her history :-

"But it was sin," she moaned. "Though they were good to me, it was sin. Three weeks I was there...And I never thought...Every one was the same...Nella...she was kind
...and the rest...It was...a shameful place!...I knew afterwards...too late...that...that it was hell."

It is obvious that a girl in such circumstances, a mere child, confronted with the ruthless compulsion of an evil destiny, was far less guilty from a moral point of view

than any young person who reads a risqué novel which she knows should be forbidden fruit. But technically and actually Christine was "on the town." Physically she was no longer intact, and in a society which has substituted the virtue of intactitude for the grace of purity. that was enough. Christine was a lost girl, a fallen girl, so-called. But she was rescued by a newspaper editor, who somehow reminds one of John Burns, and her restoration to virtue was undertaken by Joanna Traill, a lady of means living in a country house in Surrey, who is fired by an enthusiasm for helping the suffering, a generous flame kindled, if the truth must be told, at the torch of her own love for the editor in question. The story of Joanna Traill is the story of Christine's redemp-Christine, who was a charming young person. abundantly well worth saving, flatly refused to be saved in the ordinary normal way. Joanna had offered to take her into her own house after she had undergone some preliminary discipline in a home. Christine revolted at once. She would not go to any such establishment.

"I know them homes. They kill you with their pious ways. Good people ain't kind, like bad 'uns. I won't go. I don't want to be a good woman-not that sort leastways.

So Joanna consents to take the wild young girl fresh from the slums down to the country house in Surrey. The experiment at first was a failure. Christine was placed in the kitchen and given in charge of the housekeeper. Joanna sat lonely in her drawing-room, while Christine pined downstairs. The housekeeper eyed her askance, and the situation soon became intolerable. Christine was on the verge of running away when Joanna took a heroic resolve. Disregarding everything but the risk of Christine's relapse, she took her upstairs into the drawing-room and treated her no longer as a servant but as a daughter. The dictum was laid down that "the first course in her salvation is amusement," and the reader will agree with Mr. Boas when he declared, after seeing Christine in her new metamorphosis, "a confoundedly pleasant way to be saved it is." Christine, on her pony riding gaily over the common, learning to play the piano, and revelling in all Joanna's books, had a good time of it. She had even a better time shortly after, when Mr. Boas's friend Mr. Bevan came down to dine with Joanna, and fell in love with the little sprite. No one had said a word as to her past, and he proposed marriage before Joanna clearly saw unto what a pass she had allowed things to drift, Joanna then, instead of telling him herself, insisted upon Christine breaking the news. This she did, feeling sure he loved her so that he would forgive her for the misfortune of her youth. Instead of doing so, this is what happened:-

"Woman!" he said at last, the word scorching his lips like a live coal; "woman! you can't mean that! It is not true; for God's sake tell me it is not true! You were not . . . three weeks...in one of those dens."
... "Oh, my God! a baby like that!" he cried....

"And I worshipped your white soul. "My love is dead! Did you think any man's love could stand—that? Let me go," he said again sternly. "It is better for both of us."

And with many more bitter burning words of passionate and savage reproach, this man, over whose "high passion and noble purity" Miss Holdsworth waxes unnecessarily eloquent, flings off poor Christine and vanishes in blinding rage. Whereupon Christine writes this little note to Joanna, "It is no use trying to be good. I am going back. Don't try to find me. Girls like me can't be saved," and returns there and then to the old house of ill-fame.

I will not spoil the reader's interest in the story by saying how it ends—they can read that for themselves. I have said enough to indicate this Modern Woman's idea that it is better to try to redeem the lost by developing their wings instead of hobbling their feet. The book is good and true and well written. It is a healthy sign of the times indicating much thawing of many icy barriers, when we have this loving warm-hearted protest against the social ostracism that seals the unfortunate's doom even when she still lives, especially when we know it is written by a woman in full blazing revolt against what her Mr. Boas denounces as "These damned conventions."

"A SUNLESS HEART."

The last book on my list is so different from all the others that I had more than once some doubt whether it ought to be included under the heading of the novels of the Modern Woman. But its intrinsic merits, its



THE AUTHOR OF "A SUNLESS HEART."
(From a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Co.)

originality, and its pathos, its distinctively woman's outlook into life, and the singular glow and genius of its author forbids its omission. In "A Sunless Heart" we have the first work of a woman who has suffered, and who has trodden out the wine of life in the wine-press of misery and despair. It is a woman's novel treating woman as an object of interest apart from her relations to lovers, and the difference is made all the more remarkable because it deals with the love of a sister for a brother, and the love of women for each other.

In the apology to the chapter entitled "Lotus," the author, who has not even a pseudonym or a nom de plume,

thus explains her point of view:-

"It has been, so far, the province of the novel to deal almost exclusively with lives only in their relation to the passion of love between man and woman, and the complications arising from it, as its depth, truth, fidelity, infidelity, the influence of circumstances, political, economic, social, geographical, upon it.

But this is only one side of life. There are others. In many

lives such love plays but a minor part, or enters not at all.

Will no one voice them, or find beauty in them?

Will no one voice them, or find beauty in them?

To the readers who feel that humanity will right itself the sooner for facing all its wrongs, and more perticularly to-day the wrongs which, through many past ages, woman have silently borne, I commend "Lotus."

Lastly, to all who feel that men and women will come to closer and higher relationships, when they cease to wear masks each towards the other sex, removed when in the company of their own, to those I have tried to show, in all purity of intent, and belief in the best of humanity, what women may

be, and often are, to one another.

Lotus, the gifted but unhappy heroine of "The Sunless Heart," inspires the most ardent affection in all her girl friends. She is a teacher in a girls' high school, and every one falls in love with her—fellow-teachers, schoolgirls, friends, all love her to distraction. But amid all this tempest of adoration Lotus remains calm and unmoved. She says herself:—

"If the doctrine of re-incarnation be true, I must before have been a man of many loves, and the women somehow recognise the old lover. . . Think of the woman, held by the awful bonds of sex, seeing the spirit of the old love gazing at them through the eyes of a woman who cannot love them back."

Lotus, whose sunless heart gives the title to this anonymous and sombre story, is a young woman who, when a mere child, is subjected to the extremity of outrage by her sister's husband. She becomes a mother before she is more than half through her teens, and although she is a good mother, the laughter of the little one never brings back the sunlight into the life of Lotus. The outraged child, become woman under the sacrifice of premature and uninvited maternity, set herself bravely to struggle with her evil destiny and to battle down the almost insurmountable obstacles which opposed her progress. She was witty, capable, and possessed of a witchery of fascination which seems to have been more fatal on women than on men. The character of Lotus is the gem of the book. Gasparine, the luckles: Gaspar, and the others are but as setting to the figure of the young-old teacher whom everybody feared and everybody loved, and nobody understood. Lotus is a distinct creation-vivid, life-like and original-a welcome relief from the horde of commonplace mediocrities with which most novels are cumbered. You do not wonder that women loved her. You only fail to understand how it was that men did not. The passions of love and jealousy she excited among her girl friends are described with a minute fidelity of detail; but although they all loved her to distraction, she regarded them all with pitying indifference. Her sun had set while still it was high noon, and there was cold darkness in her heart.

"Too, too often," says the unhappy but gifted girl, "the blow that humiliates the body also profanes the soul. I feel my soul profaned. . . The power to love or to believe in love is dead in me. I said a great perfect unquestioning love would heal me. I knew what I said. I spoke of the impossible! You see the agony was so great . . . that wicked and unatural outrage dried up with flaming fire each natural and womanly impulse, turning my child heart to stone, my mother instincts to gall. Yet when I found I could not love I found too that I could act love irresistibly and in return give patience and gentleness. To all them distant in humanity my dead hands stretch yearningly. I am indeed like one dead. It would seem the very smell of death is on me, so the people draw back.

The child had been compelled to submit for four years, from twelve to sixteen, to the brutalities of the man who subsequently married her sister—"four years of slavery, torture, secreey, and mortal terror." Yet though she did not love him, "I was proud of his attention, half proud

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Lotus, with this dead heart in her bosom, but with infinite capacities for patience and tenderness, commands the love and devotion not merely of Gasparine, but of a bright and beautiful creature, Mona Lefcadio by name. Mona writes Lotus "beautiful letters speaking the worship of a young pure opening soul for a larger nature

which it had idealised,"

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Hence much jealousy and many tears. After a time, however, the destined man arrived who kindled in Lotus's dead heart the living flame of love. And then, with the bitter irony of fate, the man she loved made love not to Lotus but to Mona. I leave the readers to find out for themselves how the story ends, merely assuring them that the author is far too much a woman of her generation to avert the tragedy which broods in every chapter, and which culminates and bursts fatally in the last.

"A Sunless Heart" is a woman's book—a young

"A Sunless Heart" is a woman's book—a young woman's book—it has been brewed in bitterness, and the atmosphere over it is sorrow and pain, and a grim sense

of bitter destiny.

In reply to my question as to what she wanted to

prove, the authoress wrote:-

What I wanted to do in "A Sunless Heart" was to show people the awful and hideous crime, the worst, the unpardonable one of taking advantage of weakness. It is all one to me, whether it is taking advantage of man's weakness or woman's weakness—the crime is the same. And the crime is unending; the effects can never be eradicated. The nature that is subjected against its will and without its knowledge—I mean without the aquiescence of its reason and soul—will bear the impress of the slave upon it while it lives. Therefore I want fair play and justice; not to make women ape the man, but to let women know and choose. Another thing I wanted to show—the absolute rottenness of our social distinctions and conventions, and the eternal wisdom of the sayings, "Judge not that ye be not judged," and "Let him that is without sin among you cast the first stone."

WHAT WILL THE END BE?

What will be the effect of all this kind of writing upon the girls who are just flowering into womanhood? The effect of the revolt of the modern woman against loveless marriage, enforced motherhood, and the untrained ignorance of the blindfold régime-all that is healthy and good. Not less useful is their yearning cry for "a white life for two" and their impassioned protest against the accepted social doctrine that any second-hand bridegroom is good enough for a stainless bride. But there is reason to fear that the recoil against social conventions even when hideously unjust, nay, because of their hideous injustice, may be carried so far as to bring into existence evils which will afflict as with a scourge of knotted cords many of the coming women. All this natural and legitimate use of genuine but lawless love as a foil to bring into stronger relief the hatefulness of loveless marriage will operate, is now operating in the direction of debasing the moral standard of the ordinary woman to the level of the ordinary standard of the ordinary man. Hitherto where a girl has been pressed by her too ardent suitor to ignore the restrictions of law and religion, she has been sustained in her resistance by the consciousness of the universality and cruelty of the verdict which will be passed upon her if she yields. The man also has, to some slight extent, been restrained by the knowledge that his success entailed the social ruin of the girl whom he professed to love. Poth these restraining

forces are being relaxed; and it would be irrational optimism not to see that the results will, in many cases, be disastrous. The example of women has a great and increasing influence upon the conduct of women. And the selfish corrupter of womanly innocence is prompt to use the precepts and example of other women to overcome the barriers of scruple behind which his victim feebly attempts to resist his advances. Of this I had, the other day, a very significant and very painful illustration.

THE EXAMPLE OF GEORGE ELIOT.

"'Why not do as George Eliot did?' If I have had that said to me once, I have had it said to me twenty times by men in London." The speaker was a young lady with a childlike face, beautiful exceedingly, with a sweet ingenuous innocence about it that was almost startling from its incongruity with the remark I am quoting. She was but just out of her teens, and had been for a year or two making her living as best she could in the great city. It was a hard struggle at first, surmounted happily now. "Who possesseth much?" asked Diego de Estella, the Spanish mystic. "Even he that desireth little," and my friend was able to survive, not so much by the extent of her resources as by the paucity of her wants. She was telling me the story of her adventures when she dropped the above remark. "I can live quite comfortable," she said, "on ten shillings a week. have no idea how much nourishment there is in a penny worth of haricot beans. But sometimes you find it difficult even to get your ten shillings, and then it is the temptation is so hard. I don't think any girl need go wrong unless she wants to, but when you are all alone in London without any money in your purse, if you don't, it is not for lack of opportunity. And always it was George Eliot," she repeated. "" Why don't you do as George Elfot did? See how happy she was living with Lewes—he was a married man. Why not let me be your Mr. Lewes? You would be far happier than struggling for bare life."

ALAS POOR CRESSID!

It was not the first time I had heard this. But it was usually from the other side. Women, impatient of the hardship and dreary loneliness of their position, have often pleaded George Eliot's example as a justification for yielding to their inclination. Sometimes they do so after they have taken the plunge, oftener it is before, when they are contemplating it. "George Eliot, why should I not do as she did?" is a phrase often on the lips of those who never read "Romola" or "Middlemarch." "She did not lose caste, she was not a bad woman; her books, people say, are wonderful. But she lived with a married man as if she had been his wife. Now, there is Mr. So-and So who is very unhappy with his wife. He is passionately in love with me. If George Eliot——" and so forth and so forth. That I had often heard, for since the Maiden Tribute women have discussed these matters of conduct with me almost as if I had been a Confessor. But I had not heard, till this bright young girl mentioned it in passing, that the greatest woman novelist of our time had been appropriated as a weapon for assailing the virtue and ruining the lives of her less powerful and less gifted sisters.

It sounds no doubt a harsh thing to say it, but it is not nearly so harsh as the fact that the honoured name of George Eliot, which with most of us is inseparably associated with much of the tenderest but sternest moral teaching of English literature, is by many regarded only as the supreme example of the success which, even in society, can sometimes be achieved by lawless love.

To multitudes, indeed, it seems as if the name of George Eliot will come to have the same significance that the name of Sir Pandarus of Troy possessed in the Elizabethan drama; nor can any one say how many luckless Cressidas of our time may have reason to lament the day when Miss Evans met George H. Lewes.

WOMAN AND DIVORCE.

Another direction in which the novel of the Modern Woman points to danger is that in which it leans towards increased facility of divorce. That there is such a tendency is unmistakable. It will operate evilly for society, but its most disastrous consequences will be felt by women themselves. Some of these novels of our day are written by creatures who have been unkindly denied by nature the instincts of their sex, and few of them have had the advantage of personal experience of marriage and of motherhood. But they reflect only too accurately the confused ideas, the crass ignorance, and the lack of experience which characterise many of the young women of the day, who do not write novels, but who are making experiments in living with all the recklessness natural to those who have not learnt the a, b, c, of the elemental forces amid which they imagine they

can disport themselves without danger. Hence their importance.

THE LESSON OF IT ALL.

For we cannot put back the clock of time, and the ferment of the new wine will not be stayed by warnings as to the danger to the old bottles into which it has been poured. Woman having discovered, apparently very much to her own astonishment, that she has really a soul after all, and that all the rhapsodies of the poets but faintly suggest the essential divinity of the element of sex, is not going to go back to her old position. Through whatever stormy seas and across no matter what burning desert marked by the skeletons and haunted by the ghosts of those who have fallen by the way, she will press on; fleeing from the monogamic prostitution of loveless marriage and the hideous outrage of enforced maternity as Bunyan's Pilgrim fled from the City of Destruction. All social conventions, all religious teachings, and all moral conceptions will have to be reconsidered and readjusted in harmony with this new central factor in the problem, and woe be to us if we leave that reconstructive task to the fretful fingers of impatient ignorance or the hot hand of impulsive passion.

OUR MONTHLY PARCEL OF BOOKS.

EAR MR. SMURTHWAYTE,-June has been a quiet month, void of sensation-of course I speak of books alone,—and adding but little to the literature of the year. The twelve weeks of June, July, and August are always quiet with publishers, and even in the book-shops, as you will see from the following list, the successes, with two exceptions, are works which have reached a cheap edition, or which have been some while before the public:

The Lowell Lectures on the Ascent of Man. By Professor

Drummond.

Books on Parish and District Councils.

A Superfluous Woman.

The Jungle Book. By Rudyard Kipling.

A Little Child's Wreath. By Elizabeth Rachel Chapman.

Lombard Street in Lent: A Course of Sermons on Social Subjects.

A Yellow Aster. By Iota.

The Invisible Playmate: A Story of the Unseen. By William

Fifty Years of My Life in the World of Sport at Home and

Abroad. By Sir John Dugdale Astley.

Perhaps the most encouraging item in this list is that which points to an awakening of interest in the different books on parish and district councils. But I am especially glad to see that Miss Chapman's book, "A Little Child's Wreath," which I praised very highly last month, is meeting with the reception which it deserves. Another little volume, not of verse but of prose intermingled with verse, which appears in this list, is Mr. William Canton's "The Invisible Playmate," a book with a motive not unlike Miss Chapman's, for it, too, breathes the deepest spirit of regret and almost inconsolable grief for the death of a little child. But unlike the little one whose loss Miss Chapman has sung in so beautiful a series a sonnets, Mr. Canton's baby-heroine was responsible for much recourse to the muse even during her life. Carrying her

up and down the house on his shoulder, to breakfast and to bed, the little woman's father evolved a series of nursery rhymes and ballads perfect and charming in their naïve simplicity. What think you of this, for instance, as a song for little children :-

She was a treasure; she was a sweet;

She was the darling of the Army and the Fleet! When-she-smiled-

The crews of the line-of-battle ships went wild!

When-she-cried-

Whole regiments reversed their arms and sighed!

When she was sick, for her sake

The Queen took off her crown and sobbed as if her heart would break.

The little poem has just that touch of extravagance which children love. But you will find that the book has too its deeply pathetic side, and here it trenches on that ground of image and phantom in which some

children seem so much at home.

You may possibly have felt some little curiosity at seeing the announcement of a book entitled "The New Party." It is the rage of the day. Everything is labelled new nowadays. The New Journalism, the New Humour, the New Woman, the New Unionism, and now it is only fit that we have "The New Party." There is so little novelty in many of these, that it is to be feared that the announcement of "The New Party" will create but a languid interest in those who have examined half-a-dozen new things, and found them so like the old that it was difficult to tell t'other from which. "The New Party," however, is so new that it can hardly be said as yet to have an existence. It is a Party of the Future rather than of the Present, and exists 'only within the two covers of the book which Mr. Andrew Reid has edited, and Messrs. Hodder Brothers have published. Its name is the Isocratic Party, a title which

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is as good as a guessing story. It seems to be an established principle that, when you cannot have a good, simple name, your title cannot be too mysterious. Mr. Grant Allen is its god-father, and among its prophets there is a miscellaneous assortment of poets, philanthropists, parsons, and politicians of all kinds. Mr. Watter Crane sings of the "New Era," and Mr. Herbert Burrows discourses upon "Principles, Hopes, and Ideals." "Sarah Grand" tells us "What to aim at"; Mr. Dearmer waxes eloquent in praise of the "Social Work of the Undivided Church;" the Dean of Westminster, the Rev. C. L. Marson, and the Rev. Dr. Horton describe the religious aspect of the Isocrats. Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace tells us all about the "Social Economy of the Future;" Mr. Alfred Foster, a London Guardian, describes "London's Pauper Chaos," which may be said to illustrate the social economy of the present. Lady Henry Somerset, Mrs. Francis Hicks, and Miss Margaret Macmillan write on Women, Factory Girls, and related subjects. Mr. Fred Hammill and Mr. Keir Hardie set forth the views of the Independent Labour Party. "Nunquam" of the Clarion describes the "New Party of the North." Mr. Byles, of Bradford, writes on "Imperial and Social Ideals," from which it would seem that in Foreign Policy the New Party is to be nothing more nor less than a resurrection of the old Manchester Little Englander School. The Rev. W. J. Dawson sings the "Song of the Peoples;" Mr. Richard Le Gallienne asks in verse what he should do with his vote, and finishes with giving it up, the Isocratic candidate not being in the field, and, finally, Mr. Andrew Reid brings up the rear with a dithyrambic dissertation concerning "Our Policy," which he sums up in the Duke of Wellington's final order at Waterloo—"Let the whole line advance." Unfortunately, this is just exactly the last thing that the New Party is doing. Instead of bringing up the whole line of social reformers to attain those objects upon which all decent people are agreed, they are careering far ahead in a fashion which I have no doubt you will regard as magnificent, but not as war.

A book of a similar kind, but much less ambitious and

optimist, is Mr. Arnold White's "English Democracy: its Promises and Perils." You will remember "Problems of a Great City," a book which Mr. White published long ago, and by which he established his right to be regarded as a serious authority in the discussion of social questions. Mr. White writes sententiously, and every page is full of thought. You will be pleased to know that he regards the increasing influence of good women, the infusion of Jewish mind and thrift, and the gradual recovery of the reasoned conviction that the main lessons of our English Bible are true, as among the more hopeful elements of the situation. The book is one to be read slowly, and thought over carefully. Mr. White's description of the vulgar, notorious ladies of our smart set as abandoned women in the true sense of the term, is sarcastic but accurate. You will be glad to see also that Mr. White does not shirk the Population Question. He hopes that some high intelligence, some one pure and holy among women, instinct with enthusiasm for her sex, will rise up to carry on the work which Mr. Bradlaugh and Mrs. Besant took up with the best intentions in the world, but with such unfortunate results for the cause which they championed.

The best book of travels of the month is the posthumous work of the late Sir Gerald Portal. "The British Mission to Uganda in 1893" is a composite work, the bulk of which was written by our late Special Commissioner, the balance made up by the diary of the late Captain Raymond Portal. Mr. Rennell Rodd, Sir Gerald Portal's successor at Zanzibar, writes a memoir of the brilliant young Englishman who perished in the very prime of his manhood; and Lord Cromer, in a touching introduction, tells us how great a loss the Empire suffered when Sir Gerald Portal died. The book is copiously illustrated, and is the latest and most authentic account of the latest annex to the Empire.

Mr. Andrew Lang's "Common-sense and the Cock Lane Ghost" is a collection of characteristic observations by the most popular literary essayist of the day upon subjects which are more and more commanding the fattention of the civilised world. Mr. Lang is not the stuff of which enthusiasts are made, but he has sufficient of the sixth sense to see that there is more in Borderland than is the fashion among most men of his set.

I am glad to hear that you like the little book by Mr. Hayes, on the "Great Revolution of 1905." You will be interested in knowing that Mr. Alfred R. Wallace has been so much taken by it as to write a leading article, analysing and praising it, in Land and Labour. Mr. Hayes has made an honest and painstaking attempt to think out the next stage in social evolution, and you will robably find more practical interest in this little book than the more posing volume of "The New Party."

You have often spoken to me concerning the difficulty you have had in finding good, popular addresses to read to the working men in your village club, whom you gather together for a social evening on Sunday nights. Most of the sermons that are published are too conventional for your purpose. I think I have come upon the very thing that will suit you. It is a book by the Rev. Charles Leach, entitled "Sunday Evenings with Working Men." Mr. Leach has delivered these Sunday Afternoon Lectures to crowded audiences of from 1,500 to 2,000 working men, and you will find that while his discourses are not above the heads of any intelligent listener, they are full of good sense, humour, illustration, and interesting and suggestive observations.

After these books of serious weight perhaps the next place should be given to Mr. Le Gallienne's "Prose Fancies," which, relatively to the amount of praise it has evoked, is very important indeed. But I must confess that the book has disappointed me. In the Westminster Gazette and in the Academy Mr. Grant Allen has hailed it as a work of the highest genius, but to my mind it is by no means an advance upon its author's "Book Bills of Narcissus," which, published three years ago, still remains one of the most charming volumes of prose of the decade. Nearly all the papers in the present volume are reprinted from the newspapers and weekly reviews. The best—as "A Borrowed Sovereign" and "Sandra Belloni's Pinewood"—date back three or four years; the majority have appeared in the Speaker during the last twelve months. Perhaps it is the daily wear and tear of critical journalism which has gone to weaken the very peculiar and intimate charm of Mr. Le Gallienne's prose style; but, whatever the cause, there seems to me no question that it is in such pieces as "A Tavern Night" (written, it is manifest, before the majority of its companions) he is at his best. And yet, perhaps "White Soul," the last paper in the collection and the last to be written, is the finest and most delicate piece of prose work that he has achieved. Here, more than on any other page, he seems to have arrived nearer the mystery, the heart, fragrant and elusive, of all created things. And with all the disappointment with this collection which I have confessed to above, I can still honestly recommend the book to every lover of literature. Its very faults are the defects of its virtues;

and by the bookish man, and by the lovers of the country and of humanity these will be easily forgiven. For many of its pages will bear continual re-reading; and to how

many books can such praise be given?

These summer months are above all the months for novel reading, and I am glad to be able to put in your box and to recommend you enough good works of fiction to more than carry you over the four weeks till my next parcel will arrive. First and foremost, of course, stands Mr. George Meredith's "Lord Ormont and his Aminta," a story which, while it will not particularly raise the enthusiasm of readers already his warm admirers, will certainly do much to make him better appreciated and more widely known among the general public. Far from being its author's finest story, "Lord Ormont and his Aminta" has, however, the merit of being far more comprehensible than the majority of its predecessors; and it still retains all those excellent and unique qualities looked for from the creator of Richard Feverel and Evan Harrington.

The most readable novel in the batch of fiction is by a writer whom you may not know, Mr. H. Seton Merriman. His "From One Generation to Another" was good, but the present book, "With Edged Tools," is far stronger and more powerful. Almost a romance, it is a story of the present day with no superfluous or uninteresting sentence. Adventure on the West Coast of Africa, polite intrigue in the highest circles of London society: these are its two features; and each Mr. Merriman has drawn with an unfaltering and practised pen. He follows, it would seem, in the tradition of Thackeray; and it is likely that it will be admitted that that master had never worthier pupil. A two-volume novel depending for its interest entirely upon the sayings and doings of fashionable English society to-day is Mr. Richard Pryce's "Winifred Mount." Mr. Pryce seems always to write with a fuller knowledge and greater skill than his rivals in this field—even than the creator of "Dodo"—but in this his latest book the author of "Miss Maxwell's Affections" is not at his best. Here are a mere string of episodes, interesting and convincing enough, but leading almost nowhither. Another two-volume noveltwo volumes seems the fashionable length to-day-is Mrs. Everard Cotes's "A Daughter of To-Day," a study of the woman of the moment, which, if it has not the full significance of the books I have treated elsewhere, has a plenitude of interest. Mrs. Cotes's heroine fails as an artist, and becomes a journalist, and her trials and tribulations make excellent reading. But her end is hardly convincing. Such a woman is not likely to have sought refuge in suicide.

Besides Miss Holdsworth's "Joanna Traill, Spinster," and "A Sunless Heart," by a writer who prefers to remain anonymous (both these notable novels I write of at length in my article on "The Novel of the Modern Woman") you will find four other volumes of fiction in your box: two single-volume novels and two translations. Of the one-volume novels the best—and one of the best that has appeared for some time—is Mr. Gilbert Parker's "Translation of a Savage," a story with a motive entirely original, strange, and yet convincing. A young man, the son of a rich county family, while hunting in Canada, is jilted by the girl to whom he is engaged, jilted, he thinks, through his family's interference. Stung to the quick, and anxious to retaliate upon them for the fancied wrong, he immediately marries a native woman, the daughter of a Red Indian chief, and sends her home, lacking both English language and dress, to his father's house. This certainly is Mr. Parker's strongest piece of work, direct, and admirable in characterisation. The second one-volume novel, Miss Florence Farr's "Dancing Faun," I cannot

recommend, although, as people are talking about it here, I thought I had better include it. It is merely an unpleasant story of modern life, reminiscent in a faint degree of Mr. Oscar Wilde's society stories. Luckily, however, it has the one merit of extreme brevity. One, at least, of the two translations of foreign fiction that I send is of importance. Ivan Turgenev is the one great Russian writer whose books have been inaccessible in an English form, and "Rudin," the present volume, very neatly bound and printed, is a welcome beginning to a uniform edition-in six volumes-of his novels. It contains an excellent portrait and a short introduction of some twenty pages by Stepniak. M. François Coppée is the other continental writer whose work, now almost for the first time, is rendered possible for the English reader. "Blessed are the Poor" contains two of the best of his stories—"Restitution" and "The Poverty Cure"—and a short preface by Mr. T. P. O'Connor. This exhausts the fiction that you will find in your box, but you might care to order from the library Miss Braddon's new story, "Thou Art the Man," and Mrs. F. A. Steel's "Potter's Thumb "-both three-volume novels. Miss Braddon is of course interesting, but it cannot be said that her latest novel can hold a candle to almost any of her predecessors. You will have read Mrs. Steel's previous Indian fictions, and perhaps, like me, you will wonder why it is, with so admirable and inventive and so serviceable a style, she is so lacking in the power of telling a story straight-forwardly and so as to be understood. This new book, for instance—a maze of native Indian intrigue and English weakness-is very hard reading; but there are episodes which, I think you will agree, well repay the trouble.

You will find but two volumes of verse among the books I send—one a collection of sonnets, a hundred in number, by Mr. Eugene Lee-Hamilton; the other a book of lyries from Canada by Mr. Bliss Carman. Mr. Lee-Hamilton's power over the sonnet is well known to all readers of contemporary poetry: the present collection, sadly but fitly entitled "Sonnets of the Wingless Hours," contains all the exercises in this form by which he is best known, and some seventy which have not hitherto appeared. A very vivid power of description, and a strength of thought and expression, are the two chief qualities of his work. Certainly the little book is one which occupies a very important place in the poetry of the past half-year. Mr. Bliss Carman's book, to a reader who knows the reputation in which this writer is held in Canada, will come rather as a disappointment. His lyrical touch is sometimes fine, but invariably diffuse, and I would hardly care to send the book to you were it not that, as the work of a Canadian, it is at least worthy of the attention of readers in the mother-country.

Travels also are very fit reading for the summer season, and you are likely to get a good deal of amusement and interest out of Miss Helen G. Peel's "Polar Gleams: an Account of a Voyage on the Yacht' Blencathra.'" Miss Peel, who, by the way, is the niece of the Speaker, made her journey from Bideford to the Yenesei River (by the now almost historic route of the North Cape and the Kara Sea), we have Lord Dufferin's authority for saying, in a frock of Cowes serge; and the Marquis goes on to say in his preface that the fact "that a last year's débutante should this exchange the shining floors, wax lights, and valses of a London ball-room for the silent shores of Novaia Zemlia and the Taimya Peninsula, with the accompaniment of ice-floes and winds fresh from the cellars of Boreas, exhibit the untameable audacity of our modern maidens." But be that as it may, Miss Peel's book is certainly a very fascinating one, both for its text and for its many excellent photographic illustrations.

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THE PROPOSED ARREST OF ARMAMENTS.

SIGNATURES OF THE NATIONAL MEMORIAL.

THERE seems to be good reason for believing that the National Memorial to the Government praying for the establishment of an international understanding that there shall be no further increase of armaments, at least until 1900, will be one of the most influentially signed declarations ever presented to the

Ministers of the Crown.

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A Memorial which commands the sympathy of the leaders of both political parties, and which avowedly would never have been put forward, unless on the most explicit understanding that it would strengthen the policy which Her Majesty's Ministers were determined to adopt, has, it might be expected, secured the enthusiastic support of the representatives of labour, of religion, and of our municipalities. It has been signed by the official heads of almost every religious denomination with one exception. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury has, unfortunately, not been able to see his way to take part in the Memorial. This is not, of course, due to any lack of sympathy with its o'ject, only to a disinclination due probably to his position to help those who are endeavouring by this means to place some limitation to the intolerable burdens of modern armaments.

The following letter which Mr. Balfour addressed to Mr. Mark Stewart, M.P., who asked him to sign the Memorial, expresses the attitude of statesmen on both

sides of the House:-

4 Carlton Gardens, June 22nd, 1894.

Dear Mark Stewart,—I, in common I believe with other persons who have considered the subject, see clearly the deep-seated evils which flow from the gigantic military expenditure in which every Government in Europe is involved. I need not say that I shall be glad to assist in any practical policy which seems likely to remedy or mitigate the disease. The object therefore of the Arbitration Alliance has my hearty sympathy .- Yours very truly, ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR.

The Memorial has been signed by the following among

others :-

The Lord Mayor of London. The Lord Mayor of York. The Lord Mayor of Dublin. The Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

The Mayor of Birmingham. The Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster and eight bishops.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of all Ireland.

The Archbishop of Dublin. The Archbishop of Glasgow.
The Archbishop of St. Andrews.

The Bishop of Durham. The Bishop of Lichfield. The Bishop of Worcester.
The Bishop of Brechin, Primus of Scotland.

The Bishop of Argyle.

Among the peers who have signed are the following :-Marquis of Bristol. Lord Kinnaird. Viscount Gough. Earl Manvers. Earl Russell.

Lord Hatherton. Lord Hawkesbury. The Bishop of Aberdeen and

Orkney. The Chairman of the Congregational Union. The Chairman of the Baptist

Union.

The Presidents of the Wesleyan Conference and all other Methodist Connexions

The Moderators of the Presbyterian Churches in the United Kingdom.

The Parliamentary Secretary of the Trades Union Con-

The President of the London Chamber of Commerce. The Chairman of the London County Council.

The President of the British Women's Temperance Association.

It is also signed by fifty Members of the House of Commons.

The following men of letters and of science have appended their names to the Memorial:-

F.R.S.

Frederic Harrison.

Joseph L. Hocking.

Coulson Kernahan.

J. Stanley Little.

Mrs. Molesworth.

"Edna Lyall."

Mrs. Meynell.

Lewis Morris.

Gilbert Parker.

Christina Rossetti.

W. Clark Russell.

George Bernard Shaw.

Silvanus Thompson, F.R.S.

Professor Alfred R. Wallace,

Clement Scott.

F.R.S.

F.R.S.

I. Zangwill.

Professor Hughes, F.R.S.

Dr. W. Huggins, F.R.S.

Professor Oliver Lodge.

Henry Seton Merriman.

Professor Max Müller.

A. W. Pinero. Professor John Prestwich,

Grant Allen. Albert Günther, Ph., M.D.,

William Archer. Sir Edwin Arnold. Walter Besant. Rev. T. H. M. Blaydes, LL D. Professor Bonney, F.R.S. Miss Braddon. Hall Caine. Elizabeth R. Chapman. Edward Clodd. J. Churton Collins. John Davidson. Professor W. B. Dawkins, M.B., F.R.S. Professor Dowden. A. Conan Doyle. Professor Robinson Ellis. Sir John Evans, F.R.S. Lance Falconer George Manville Fenn.

Professor G. Carey Foster. Norman Gale. Richard Le Gallienne. George Gissing.

Professor J. H. Gladstone, F.R S.

Edmund Gosse. "Sarah Grand."

At the annual meeting of the International Arbitration and Peace Association, held on Wednesday, July 4th, Sir John Lubbock in the chair, the following resolution will be submitted:-

Resolved,-That this meeting hereby expresses its satisfaction that the committee has taken active steps to obtain the co-operation of their colleagues on the Continent in reference to the proposals for the reduction of the military burdens of Europe; and particularly approves of the memorial to Her Majesty the Queen that she should take the initiative in the latter important object; and the meeting trusts that the friends of peace throughout Europe will promote every measure which will afford relief to the suffering peoples, and diminish the danger of war.

WANTED, A COMMITTEE OF INITIATIVE.

In McClure's Magazine for June M. de Blowitz writes on "the Peace of Europe." He maintains that it is the imperative duty of the nations to reduce the term of service from three years to one year and a quarter. He asserts positively that it does not in the least matter whether the term of service is three years or one year and a quarter, and he insists that only by adopting the shorter term can peace be preserved. If this principle were introduced it would immediately effect a reduction in the war budgets of at least thirty-five per cent., to say nothing of the enormous advantage that would accrue from the restoration of the manhood of the country to civil pursuits for the two years and nine months which are at present consumed in the barracks. Peace, he says, is rapidly becoming intolerable in the opinion of every one. The following passage is delightfully Blowitzian :-

The Pope has said: "Europe must first be allowed to breathe at its ease.

The Tzar of Russia has said: "My chief mission here below is the maintenance of peace.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has said: "The hand of God has always impelled me towards peace.

The King of Italy said only the other day; "Peace is for Italy an absolute necessity."

The King of Denmark has said: "I hope to live long enough to see Europe diminish its war expenses in time of peace.'

Prince Bismarck said to me, and the German Emperor has since made the same remark: "After such a war as ours, after such a victory as ours, no man thinks of staking his winnings on a single card: the night before a battle, who knows who will be the victor?"

And, finally, I wrote myself, only a little while ago, and I believe it to be absolutely true, that France, without giving up any of its hopes, will put no obstacle in the way of pacific solutions, nor handicap any measures of peace upon which

Europe may agree.

Having thus settled as to what is to be done, M. Blowitz thus describes the way in which it is to be brought about:-

Two countries can take this initiative, the United States and

England: the United States, because it is removed by an estranging sea from all chance of participation in a European war; England, because it is separated from the Continent by the silver girdle of the Channel, rendering it invulnerable, whatever spectres may haunt the brains of those who dread the "Battle of Dorking."

I should like to see men from both countries, men devoted to peace, form a committee of initiative, assemble in some Swiss town, and appeal to the governments to study the idea of a reduction in the time of effective service, which would be thereby a reduction of the military expenses in time of peace, and put as well in the hands of the peoples themselves their destinies as nations; moreover, securing to them thus the blessings of peace as long as ever they wish, because rendering it unnecessary to have recourse to war as a relief from the burdens under which they are now self-oppressed. At this hour there is no nobler task than this, none more worthy of consideration.

It will be seen that the result of the long meditations of M. de Blowitz is a recommendation which Dr. Lunn has already anticipated.

THE CHRONICLES OF THE CIVIC CHURCH.

THE NATIONAL SOCIAL UNION.

THE Committee of the National Social Union will meet to consider the reports of their members on the extent to which the field is covered on Tuesday, July 10th. As we go to press a week before this and publish five days later, it is impossible to say more on the subject before our next issue. I may say, however, that the prospect of arriving at a common denominator is very good, and there is reason to believe that we shall arrive at a practical basis for the co-operation of all who love their fellow-men. There is a general agreement among Tories and Liberals, Socialists and Moralists, Agnostics and Catholics as to the duty of the day. It does not extend to the things of to-morrow. As, however, we have to live our life and do our work now when it is called to-day, it is more and more being recognised that it is simply criminal to weaken our effective force in helping our brothers now because we differ about how it would be the best to help them hereafter.

As might be expected I have received many letters and reports from all quarters and have had many interviews with representative people. The result of all this will be reported in our August number, but meanwhile I cannot refrain from the pleasure of quoting the following letter which reached me from Mr. F. Martin, 3, Western

Road, Southborough, Tunbridge Wells:-

I enclose a postal order for two shillings, and hope you will accept it, towards the starting of the National Social Union. I am only a working chap, and not earning over-much, but by a little self-denial-an ounce of tobacco a week-I am enabled to send you the enclosed. I would be a Christ, to help those around me, and I thank you for showing me my duty. May you be enabled to start the Union on a firm footing by the help and support of the influential men which are on the Committee that has been formed, and may the town of Tunbridge Wells very soon have a branch is my earnest wish.

DUDLEY CHRISTIAN UNION.

On July 11th a representative meeting is summoned at Dudley Town Hall, when the following draft constitution will be submitted for consideration :-

1. NAME.—" Dudley Christian Union for Promoting Social Progress."

2. Object.-To improve the material, moral, and social

condition of the people.

3. Specific Aims.—(1) Temperance: (i) The decrease of temptations and facilities for drinking, and the enforcement of the laws concerning the liquor traffic; (ii) The prevention of the indiscriminate granting of Music and Dancing Licenses to houses licensed for the sale of drink; (iii) The removal from public-houses to suitable unlicensed premises of Inquests, Benefit, Friendly, and Burial Clubs, and Trade Societies. (2) Gambling: The suppression of Gambling. (3) Social Purity: The promotion of Social Purity. (4) Labour: (4) The finding of work for the deserving unemployed; (ii) The adoption of the principle of Arbitration and Conciliation in commercial and industrial disputes. (5) Recreation: The provision of wholesome recreation, and the further Purposes: (i) The election of suitable persons for public bodies; (ii) The improvement of the houses of the poor, and the better lighting of back streets and courts; (iii) The organisation of Christian philanthropy.

4. Methods.—(1) By obtaining all necessary information. (2) By informing and developing public opinion. (3) By putting existing social laws into operation. (4) By co-operation with the public authorities, and with all the existing agencies that seek to ameliorate the conditions of life among

the people. 5. Organisation .- (1) The officers of the Union shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and Secretaries. (2) The Executive Committee of the Union shall consist of the Officers and the Chairman and Secretary of each Sub-Committee. (3) The Members of the Union shall be—(i) Representative; (ii) Individual. (i) Representative: Any religious, industrial, temperance, or other philanthropic body in the Municipal Borough of Dudley shall be entitled to elect four members to represent it. (ii) Individual: Any person desirous of promoting the objects of the Union shall be eligible for membership. (4) The Sub-Committees of the Union shall be -(i) Temperance; (ii) Gambling; (iii) Social Purity; (iv) Labour; (v) Recreation; (vi) General Purposes.

LONDON REFORM SUNDAY.

THE London Reform Union has secured the support and promised co-operation of many ministers of all denominations for the Reform Sunday which it is proposed to observe in October. The following is an extract from the circular issued by J. Passmore Edwards, President, Th Secretar at 3, Ari It is su

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scheme organisat beyond a without collection is the act their city gation o insanitar working employm arising f of healtl poor"; poorly-fe the slum formation home in neglect, so many are subje but which overlook London's hitherto obeying hearts h needs an machine appears administ of the m

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THE THE reports Reunion It also moveme Norther in Octo to prep tion al dent, Thomas Lough, Chairman, and C. H. Shillinglaw, Secretary. The offices of the London Reform Union are at 3. Arundel Street, Strand :-

It is suggested that on one Sunday in the year the clergy and ministers within the administrative County of London might specially devote themselves to quickening the sense of citizenship, the feeling of corporate responsibility, the recognition of social obligations, incumbent upon every London

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It is, of course, not intended that the clergy and ministers should make themselves the advocates of any particular scheme of reform, still less of any particular party or organisation. The obligations of civic duty lie above and beyond all political parties, and can, it is suggested, be treated without reference to any of them. Nor is any offertory or collection of subscriptions asked for. What is urgently needed is the active participation of all citizens in the common life of their city. The problems presented by London's huge aggregation of poverty and degradation—the over-crowded and insanitary condition of the dwellings of so many of the working population, the demoralising irregularity of their employment, the horrors of the sweating system, the drawbacks arising from the segregation of the rich and the poor, the lack of healthful recreation, beauty or rest, in "the cities of the poor"; the ravages of drink, vice and crime, among the poorly-fed, badly-housed and casually-employed denizens of the slums; the special difficulties connected with the transformation of the wife and mother into a wage-earner, and the home into a workshop; above all, the squalor, coarseness and neglect, which are destroying the character and intelligence of so many thousands of London's children—all these, it is felt, are subjects which no religiously-minded citizen dare ignore, but which, amid the pressure of private duties, are apt to be overlooked. Apathy with regard to public affairs is indeed London's greatest peril. Many well-intentioned citizens have hitherto confined their citizenship to paying the rates and obeying the law. At the present juncture, when so many hearts have been stirred by a new consciousness of London's needs and potentialities, and when a great change in the local machinery of public administration is about to take place, it appears more than ever desirable to enlist, for London's administrative problems, the sober judgment and active help of the ministers of religion and of all devoutly-minded people.

"IF CHRIST CAME."

I HAVE received many reports of lectures and sermons preached in various parts of the country, upon the subject. "If Christ came." The Warden of Mansfield took as his subject, "If Christ came to Canning Town." A series of addresses on the theme, "If Christ came to Cardiff," have been delivered to crowded audiences. The Unitarian minister in Norwich; the Rev. M. Walsh, the Baptist in Newcastle, and many others, have preached on "If Christ came to Chicago." On Sunday, July 8th, I have a conference in Leeds on the subject, "If Christ came to Leeds." On the 12th I speak in the Corn Exchange, Maidstone, on "If Christ came to Maidstone;" and on the 17th I address the Reunion Conference at Grindelwald "On Some Lessons from Chicago."

THE FEDERATION OF THE FREE CHURCHES.

THE Review of the Churches for June 15th publishes the reports of several of the sermons preached on the first Reunion Sunday. Dr. Clifford's address is given in full. It also gives an account of the progress of the reunion movement in the federation of the Free Churches of the Northern Midlands. A conference held in Nottingham in October, 1893, appointed a provisional committee to prepare a scheme of federation. To this Federation all evangelical Free Churches are invited to join themselves, so that their united forces may be brought to bear upon practical, social, and redemptive work, especially in the rural districts. The following particulars may be useful to churches in other counties which may be desirous of closing their ranks :-

Its membership is to consist of (i.) Representatives of (a) Associations of Free Churches and Free Churchmen; (b) single churches; and (c) ministers' fraternals. (ii.) Individuals who are subscribing members. The conditions of membership shall be—(1) nomination by the Council; (2) agreement with the object and rules of the Federation; (3) subscription on the part of associations and individuals to its funds.

Its methods of operation are to be the encouragement of united mission work, and of the social and moral well-being of the people; lectures on the history and principles of our Free Churches; and a central committee of privileges to maintain the civil rights of Nonconformists against sacerdotal and other

encroachments.

The Federation is to be organised in District Associations. All the members of the Federation in each district shall be called together once in the year to appoint its committee and to elect representatives to the Annual Conference of the Federation. The chief work of the District Committees shall be, wherever practicable, the formation of Town or Parish Councils, and, when they cannot be formed, the appointment of correspondents, representing the Free Churches in every municipality or parish within the district. Such committees and correspondents shall act on behalf of these churches and in concert with the central body in carrying out the objects of the Federation.

There is to be an Annual Conference of the Federation in autumn of each year to elect the officers and appoint a Council for the year. The Council shall appoint special committees for evangelisation and practical Christian work; education,

literature, lectures, etc.; privileges, etc.

Indexing: Apprentice Wanted.

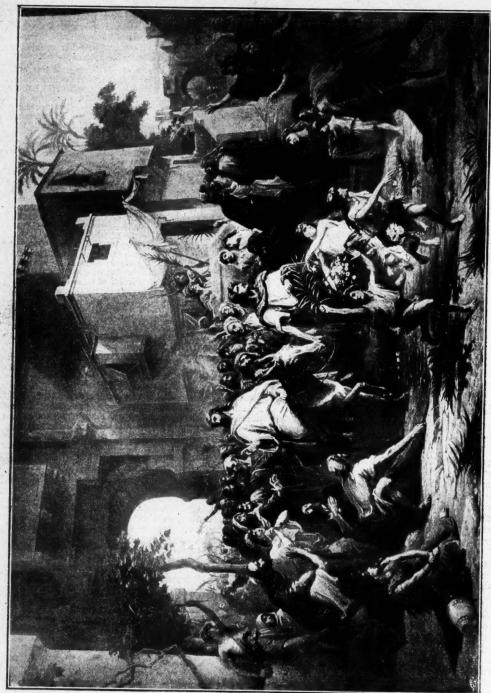
OUR Indexing Department will shortly require an apprentice as assistant in the work of compilation and indexing. She must not be over twenty; and must have a good English education, know French and German, and take an intelligent interest in current literature and politics. Applications, by letter only, to be addressed to Miss Hetherington, Review of Reviews Office, Mowbray House, Temple, London, W.C.

A Sir Walter Scott Club.

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that the vast mass of modern fiction has proceeded on lines far different from those of the Waverley Novels, it is doubtful whether Sir Walter Scott was ever more popular or more widely read than he is at the present moment. The reader of to-day, perhaps, likes to turn aside occasionally to that great country of romance and chivalry which Sir Walter made his own, finding that refreshment in "Ivanhoe" and "The Bride of Lammermoor" which is lamentably far to seek in the majority of recent novels. One sign of this interest in the great Scotch novelist is to be found in the formation during June, at Edinburgh, of a Sir Walter Scott Club. The objects of the club are to have meetings, at which addresses may be given bearing on the genius of Sir Walter, and the collection and preservation of letters and other relics connected with his name. Full particulars can be gained from the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Kenneth Sanderson, 15, York Place, Edinburgh; but we may mention that the membership, which includes ladies, is not restricted to Edinburgh, and that the annual subscription is five shillings only.

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THE ENTRY INTO JERUSALEM.

(From a copyright photograph of the painting by Philippsteaux.)

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NEW PICTURES OF THE PASSION.

BY M. PHILIPPOTEAUX AND THE RUSSIAN, GAY.

E have devoted so much attention in The Review of Reviews to the Oberammergau Passion, that I am very glad to be able to reproduce on the preceding page a photograph of the great painting, "Christ Entering Jerusalem," by M. Paul Philippoteaux. This picture, which is now on exhibition at Campbell's Art Gallery in Glasgow, is the best effort of the great French artist, who is best known as the painter of "Niagara," "The Siege of Paris," and "The Battle of Gettysburg."

"THE ENTRY INTO JERUSALEM."

The picture speaks for itself. There is vigor, grace, the expression of movement and of enthusiasm seen in the multitude which eagerly surrounds the prophet of Nazareth. It is a great painting, with all the effect of the panorama. The various groups surrounding the central figure are each of them capable of being studied separately, and could with little effort be expanded to form an extensive panorama. The Christ is no doubt conventional and far removed from the pictured conception of the Man of Sorrows, according to the great Russian painter, Gay, whose death I regret to record. Philippoteaux and Gay may be regarded as occupying the opposite extremes. Philippoteaux is French and Gay is Russian. The one gives us a Christ who is beautiful and attractive, charming and débonnaire; the other shows Him as the Man who is acquainted with grief, in whom there is no form or comeliness. Gay's effort has always been directed to give us the Christ as He was, the Man more or less hunted from pillar to post, scourged, tormented, betrayed, deserted, and haggard.

GAY'S "CRUCIFIXION."

He has undoubtedly in his last composition produced that effect to an extent which has scandalised the ordinary Christian. At the time when Gay died I was in negotiation for the removal of his picture of the "Crucifixion" to a London gallery. It was painted, as all Gay's pictures are painted, for Russia, but its exhibi-

tion in that country was prohibited.

The story of the prohibition is interesting. When Gay's picture was hungon the line the director of the Academy was scandalised and ordered it to be removed. An appeal was made from him, however, to the President of the Academy, one of the Grand Dukes. He also declared that it was impossible for it to remain on exhibition. But an appeal was made from him to the Emperor himself. The Emperor was extremely shocked when he saw Gay's masterpiece, and declared that it must be removed. But next day he returned and remained a long time studying the picture, lost in thought. The picture, however, was removed on account of the shock which it gave to the conventional tradition of the Crucifixion. The painting was removed to Gay's lodging, where it was exhibited to his personal friends. By one of them negotiations were opened with London, in order to secure the exhibition of so remarkable a specimen of Russian sacred art in the capital of the Western world. These negotiations were still pending when they were interrupted by the sudden death of the great artist.

CHRIST ON THE CROSS.

The painting itself is remarkable enough to provoke reflection even among the most thoughtless. It is in many respects the most ghastly picture of the Crucifixion that we have seen. There are only two figures shown—

the penitent thief on the cross, Jesus of Nazareth immediately after death, and a suggestion, rather than a picture, of the Roman soldier who, after breaking the legs of the thief, and seeing that Jesus was already dead, is disappearing on the right. Christ is treated as Gay always treats the author of our redemption. He is pale, wan, and miserable exceedingly. The form of the cross is also different from that which is conventionally employed. There is no head-piece. The cross consists of two logs, one nailed on top of the other. The feet are at rest upon a block on the ground. The hands are nailed not to the sides but to the top of the transverse piece. The head has fallen backwards upon this log. Even in a photograph the effect is terrible. But in the original canvas the painter has exhausted his art in the most startling effect. The deadly pallor of the corpse on the cross, con-trasting with the blood which has dripped from the head and from the wound in His side, create the impression of a shambles. But the figure of Christ, ghastly and pathetic though it be, would not have attracted so much attention were it not for the extraordinary impression that is portrayed on the face of the penitent thief.

THE PENITENT THIEF.

This man is represented as a bullet-headed ruffian, a criminal who is tied to his cross by the arms and by the body, the sharp cords cutting into his flesh. His legs are nailed to each side of the cross through the ankles. The painter's conception is that the thief was an unwilling victim, whereas Christ sacrificed Himself willingly. A strong man could have wrenched his hands and feet from the nails, whereas it was impossible for the thief, tied as he is, to free himself from the tree of torture. The novelty of his cross is, however, completely forgotten when you look at his face. Upon it there is an expression of amazement and of horror the like of which has seldom been depicted in art. That face is the puzzle of the picture. The artist tried to paint what the penitent thief thought when Christ died,—Christ who had assured him of entering into Paradise, Christ whom he had just recognised as his Lord,-and has attempted to express the blank dismay, the unutterable despair and horror with which the penitent thief might be expected to regard the falsification of all his hopes by the death of Christ. It is this expression more than anything else which gives the keynote to the whole picture.

A GAY EXHIBITION IN LONDON.

I do not know whether I shall succeed in bringing the picture over to London, but if I am able to do so the English public will have an opportunity of forming their own opinion upon this remarkable painting. I will only add that when the picture was first shown to Count Tolstoi, he fell upon Gay's neck, kissed him, and said, sobbing amid his streaming tears, "Ah, my friend—yes! that is the way in which they crucified Him." Those who remember the reproduction of Gay's pictures, notably of his "Christ before Pilate," which appeared in the first Christmas number of The Review of Reviews, will naturally look with interest to see this latest masterpiece of the Russian painter. Gay was a profound Christian of the Tolstoian cult, and I do not think that much better service could be done in enabling the common man to realise how Christ actually appeared to the men of His day, than the exhibition of the whole gallery of the Russian painter's pictures.

THE NEW PUBLISHING OFFICE OF "THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS."

office from Fleet Street to the Thames Embankment. The editorial office of The Review remains, as before, at Mowbray House, overlooking the Temple Station, but its publishing offices have followed Messrs. Horace Marshall and Son in their migration from their familiar offices in Fleet Street to the imposing structure which they have reared on the vacant lot near the City of London School. At present there is no publishing office in London that occupies so commanding a site. The new building, with its convenient and handsome clocktower, looks out over the great extent of land on which in time to come the new Old Bailey may arise, and the Central Criminal Court of London stand between the river and Messrs. Marshall's publishing house. But sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof, and the

delay which has taken place in providing new accommodation for justice in London has been so great that we may assume that some years will elapse before our publishing office ceases to enjoy the river

frontage.

Messrs. Marshall and Son, who have taken possession of their new home, are the second largest wholesale publishing house in London. That is to say, among newsagents. At present their publishing business, so far as books are concerned, is comparatively small. Their speciality is the handling of newspapers and periodicals of all kinds, and in this respect they are distanced by one firm, and by one firm alone. Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son have long possessed the first place. This is due almost

place. This is due almost if not entirely to their practical monopoly of the bookstalls, and almost every railway company in the country is in their grasp. Messrs. Marshall and Son have no such advantages, but they run a good second.

Figures as to comparative business are always difficult to obtain, and until quite the other day it was not known how many papers Messrs. Smith and Son sent out from their Strand house in a morning. In the life of the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, however, for the first time exact information was given on the subject. The figures were only quoted for a single day, but they suffice to enable us to form a fairly good estimate of the comparative amount of business of the two houses. On the 14th February, 1893, the day after the introduction of the Home Rule Bill for Ireland, W. H. Smith and Son sent out from their establishment, 186, Strand, 374,150 copies of the London morning dailies. On the same day Messrs. Horace Marshall and Son sent out from their premises in Fleet Street 214,972 copies between the hours of four and six in the morning. No other wholesale newsagent sent out anything approaching so large a

quantity. The demand for newspapers on that day was no doubt phenomenal. The number of papers delivered by Messrs. Marshall on January 1st, 1893 was 172,198, and the average number delivered daily in the year 1893 would be between 180,000 and 190,000, so that the sale on the Home Rule Bill would represent an extra of 10 or 15 per cent. over the normal number. This would be equally true of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son. We may take it, therefore, that the number of daily papers handled every morning by the two firms at these head offices is well on to 500,000 copies, of which Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son supply 300,000, while Messrs. Marshall supply 200,000. These two firms do the great bulk of the trade both in town and in country. The growth of the wholesale business is aptly illustrated by the figures now before me of

Messrs. Marshall's business. In 1864, on January 1st. they sent out only 46,590 copies of the morning papers. Ten years later this number was more than doubled, having risen to 95,550. Ten years later again, on January 1st, 1884, they sent out 131,144, and on January 1st, 1890, the total number of papers sent out from Fleet Street was 194,479. Their business, therefore, has multi-plied four-fold in thirty years. That relates to morning papers alone. If we were to compare the figures in relation to other periodicals we should probably find the increase even greater. The story of Marshall and Son's publishing house is very interesting; they were the pioneers of railway bookstalls. W. H. Smith and

Son, who at present monopolise the business, did not come into the trade until the Marshalls had proved the possibility of doing good business on the railway book-stalls. It was in the year 1840 when they first began business in Leadenhall Street. They then traded under the name of William Marshall and Son, William Marshall being the father of the present head of the firm, who at that time was a young man, or, rather, a boy just entering his teens. The first bookstall for the supply of newspapers and other reading matter that was ever opened in England was established by them at Fenchurch St. Station. Subsequently they opened stalls at Stepney and Tilbury on the same line. In 1850 they launched out into what might be regarded as more distinctly the pioneer business when they obtained concessions to open bookstalls on the Great Western Railway, as far as Bristol in one direction and Swansea at the other. This they held down to the year 1860, when like other firms who were doing business on railways they made way for the great monopoly. Messrs. Marshall remained in Leadenhall Street from 1840 to 1855, when they removed to 44, Ludgate

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Hill, from which they were compelled to remove by the opening of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, and they made their office in 125, Fleet Street. There they carried on business until last month, when they established themselves in new and commodious offices on the Thames Embankment. They have not given up their office in Fleet Street, but the whole of their newspaper business will henceforth be transacted on the Thames Embankment, where every accommodation will be provided for the transaction of their ever

The success of Messrs. Marshall is due to the same cause which brings success in every department of life. The foundation of the business was laid by the untiring industry and close attention to business of the present senior partner. Mr. Horace Marshall for thirty-five years

has always continued, and those who have done business with Messrs. Marshall have always delighted to bear testimony to the urbanity and generosity which have characterised all their business dealings. Mr. Morgan, the manager of their house, has been continuously employed by them for the last thirty-six years, and Mr. Marshall, like other successful men, is a firm believer in continuity of employment. Notwithstanding his close attention to the details of his business Mr. Marshall has always made time to discharge the duties of citizenship. He is a Member of the Corporation of the City of London, a Justice of the Peace, and he has been a member of the Board of Guardians for twenty years. These are only some of the public functions which he has discharged with credit to himself and to the advantage of the com-



MR. HORACE MARSHALL.

opened the warehouse at half-past one o'clock in the morning, and during the whole of that time only missed one day. Such a record of early morning work speaks volumes, not merely for the punctuality and automatic regularity of Mr. Marshall, it is hardly less eloquent as to the state of his health and his physical vigour. A man so equipped with the regularity of an automaton and a constitution of iron has naturally a considerable advantage over his rivals. In the struggle for existence Mr. Marshall has always conducted his affairs with a strict regard to the ethics of business and of human relationship. No business is done at a greater drive than publishing business. Between four o'clock and six o'clock every morning, when 200,000 newspapers are being made up into parcels to be sent to all parts of the country, it has been calculated that six complete parcels are packed up every minute. throughout the whole business the utmost good feeling



MR. HORACE MARSHALL, JUN.

Of the new premises, of which I give an illustration, it is unnecessary to speak in detail. They are commodious, well lighted, and afford ample accommodation for all the business that is done. How long they will continue to be large enough depends upon many things. Judging by the past it is safe to say that, large as they are, and commodious as they appear to be at present, before many years have passed they will be found inadequate to accommodate the increasing demands which are made upon the resources of Messrs. Marshall and Son to supply the trade with newspapers and books, of which they are one of the greatest sources of wholesale supply. Mr. Horace Marshall, jun., is coming on to take his father's place. He was educated at Dulwich College and Dublin University (where he took his M.A., degree), and began business life later than his father.

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A TASTE OF TENT LIFE IN MODERN ENGLAND.

MHE weather in June has been, until the last week of the month, too wet for any one to dream of camping out or even of cycling tours. The tent by Benjamin Edgington—not Messrs. Edgington, as I erroneously stated last month - supplied me for my garden has stood the test of the continuous downpour perfectly. In default of cyclists, kept away by the weather, my children have been sleeping in the tent, and the bedelothes are as dry as if they were under slated roof. The weather was so hot in the last days of June that even a tent was unnecessary. It is far pleasanter

to sleep in a hammock under the spreading branches of the oak or the pine than in a tent. If it rains, there is always the tent to re-

treat to.

The season, however, has hardly begun. The cartoon, reproduced from one of the cycling papers, is cleverly drawn, but it is an exercise of the imagination only. So far, those who have offered to accommodate cyclists have certainly not been overwhelmed with applications.

The Western Morning News quotes the scheme as outlined in our May number, and proceeds:-

This excellent suggestion has already been acted upon in at least one instance in the county of Devon. Mr. Carpenter, proprietor of the charming health resort at Huntly. Bishopsteignton, two and a half miles from Teignmouth, on the road to Newton and Torquay, has put up a tent in close proximity to his spacious lawn, and is ready and willing to receive cyclists on the terms and conditions laid down by Mr. Stead. Indeed, Mr. Carpenter, with his characteryond this, and in the event of a cold or wet night a more substantial habitat more substantial habitat "We cyclers doss on Mr. Stead's lawn—free!" will be available.

Why limit this offer to cyclists? I have been asked. I do not limit it to cyclists. They seemed to me to be the most likely to take advantage of it, but if such limited hospitality could encourage pedestrians to take long walks, I should be delighted to widen its scope. I have received a letter from distant Arizona, in the United States, in this connection, which I gladly quote. The writer, Mr. Alfred Walker, says:-

Your suggestions about camping for cyclists reminds me of

an idea that occurred to me when on a holiday tramp the summer before last.

In company with a young cousin of mine I started to walk from Bedford to the south coast, and on the way we discovered how much the enjoyment was enhanced by keeping to footpaths instead of roads; so much so indeed that with many persons no footpath would mean no walk. But keeping to bersons no toopath would mean no wark. But keeping to footpaths we often found meant many difficulties, hence my idea. Why not establish a footpath association? It would be an immense boon to holiday seekers of limited means and refined tastes. The first thing to be done, as it seemed to me, was to issue a good reliable footpath map at a

low price similar to the cyclist's maps; and as the cyclist map shows the best roads for the wheel, so the footpath map would show the best paths for the pedestrian (in some districts, East Kent, for instance, there is quite a network of them). Next to the map comes accommodation (eating and sleeping). Now I believe there are thousands of people in England who would delight in, and benefit by, a walking tour through one of the lovely agricultural districts-people who are not robust or youthful enough for cycling - if that accommodation question were devoid of difficulty or anxiety. (Such walks I look back on as the golden spots in my life.) Now it seems to me that the footpath society might do what the Great Eastern Railway have done. In that company's time table will be found a list of farmhouses and cottages in all the rural districts within their system where accommodation may be obtained, for how many and at what price.

What the walking tourist wants to know is how far it is to the next meal. The information given by the G.E.R. is of little or no value to the pedestrian. The places do not lie in any line of march, and casual customers are not invited. The Footpath Society, as well as giving

information to tourists, might also protect those who entertained them. The Footpath Society could issue to its members a passport or certificate that would be the means of ensuring a kindly greeting to the weary tourist as well as setting his enter-tainer's mind at ease. Indeed, with a little organisation the tourist might be relieved of the anxiety of carrying any con-

siderable sum of money in his pocket.

Lastly, the list of houses of entertainment might be numbered, and corresponding numbers placed on the map showing their position.



From Cycling.]

A STEADFAST SUPPORTER.

[June 23, 1894.

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A NORTH COUNTRY WORTHY.

proprietor of the Northern Echo. Even before that halfpenny organ of stalwart Radicalism began its eventful existence Mr. Bell had made himself a name and a position as a doughty party fighting man as proprietor and editor of the South Durham Mercury at Hartlepool. For the lifetime of a generation Mr. Bell has been in the forefront of the Liberal ranks in the county of Durham, nor has he ever been known to flinch or falter in his allegiance to the Gladstonian cause. I am heartily glad to see that, somewhat tardily, the chiefs

of the party which he has served so long, so loyally, and so well, have set on foot a movement for making some solid recognition of his services in the shape of a substantial testimonial. If he in some respects had not been so good a man, there would have been less justification for this movement than there is to-day, for both merits and need are often due to the same high qualities, and such is the case with Mr. Bell.

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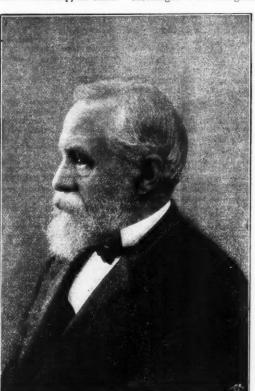
John Hyslop Bell, who now in his th year, is now in his was born in Scotland, in Carlyle's county. Hecrossed the Tweed in his early manhood, married and settled down in the bishopric of Durham. Although he spent some of his early years in the northern division, the real pith of his lifework has been put into South Durham and Cleve-As the proprietor, and at one time the editor, of the only morning paper published in the county, he had more to do than any other man in maintaining and in strengthening and in deepening the devotion of the electors of Durham to the Liberal cause. Bell was no mere fairweather friend of the party

which he served. He was far more than a mere party man. He was a Radical who has a wide and comprehensive range of those principles which are ridiculed as fads before they are adopted as planks of the party platform, but none of his fads ever led him to play a scurvy trick to those in whose hands he sincerely believed the interests of the country would be safe. Like all North Country Padicals he deplored the 25th Clause of the Education Act by which denominational schools were subsidised from the rates. He really worried over that wretched Clause, wrote endless analyses of the way in which it was slipped into the Bill, made speeches against it, and generally did what he could to rouse public opinion

on the subject. But when Parliament was dissolved in 1874, so far was he from sulking in his tent or from punishing the party for Mr. Forster's sins, that his district was almost the only one in England that showed a Liberal victory. When counties and boroughs all over the land were going Tory with the most appalling unanimity, the county of Durham alone among the English counties returned an unbroken phalanx of thirteen Liberal members. It was a great and notable victory, which unfortunately was spoiled by the violence encouraged if not instigated by a Tyneside organ which

cost us one of the seats for North Durham, and in its achievement the Northern Echo had the foremost part. Mr. Bell always fought elections well. He never forgot that a newspaper, even though a little one, must be a fighter. The Northern Echo was, while he owned it, a bantam of the game, by far the heartiest fighting morning paper between Leeds and Edinburgh. It was the Northern Echo, too, which, in the hour and power of the Conservative reaction, was first in the provinces to rally the scattered and dispirited ranks of the Liberals, and to revive the good old cause by the enthusiasm and dogged pertinacity with which it championed the cause of liberty in the Balkan Peninsula. When Bulgaria was liberated one of the first acts of the Bulgarian Assembly was to pass unanimously a resolution of gratitude to Mr. Gladstone, M. de Laveleye, the Daily News, and the Northern Echo. Both Mr. Gladstone and M. de Laveleye, as well as all the leading anti-Jingoes, re-peatedly recognised the inestimable services which Mr. Bell's paper had ren-

dered to what at first seemed an almost hopeless cause,
In the field of domestic and industrial politics Mr. Bell has always used his pen and his paper to promote the cause of labour, the cause of peace, and the cause of woman. It is owing in no small degree to the strenuous and enthusiastic support which Mr. Bell ever gave to the cause of arbitration and conciliation that the Board of Arbitration in the finished iron trade, with which the name of Mr. David Dale was so long and so honourably associated, was able to triumph over all its difficulties, and so afford to the world the most successful practical illustration of arbitration. The Northern Echo was founded just when the Cleveland iron field was be-



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ginning to dominate the iron trade. From its seat in Darlington it commanded the first place in the coal and iron mining villages in South Durham and North Yorkshire, and everywhere and always the voice was for peace, for co-operation, and for the elevation of the masses. True to his creed, Mr. Bell refused to make his newspaper a tout for the tipster and the gambler, and for many years the Northern Echo shared with the Leeds Mercury the distinction of being the only organs which refused to publish the odds on the racecourse. On one occasion at least it reported the Derby in a line.

Mr. Bell, although a Scotchman, was more Irish than the Irish. He was a Home Ruler before Mr. Gladstone, and enthusiastically supported the adhesion of his chief to the green flag. He had a difficult part to play, for some of the leading South Durham Liberals are connected with Orange Ulster; but he fought straight and fought on in a fashion which entitles him to the respect

and gratitude of true Liberals everywhere.

It is proposed to raise a fund of at least three thousand pounds as some recognition of the heroic fashion in which Mr. Bell has sacrificed his present ease and future prospects to the cause of Liberalism. The appeal is cordially commended to the entire Liberal party by most of the North Country Liberal members, including Mr. John Morley, Mr. Mundella, and Sir George Trevelyan. It is also approved by Lord Tweedmouth, Mr. Arnold Morley, and Mr. Stansfeld. Lord Rosebery has headed the list

of subscriptions with twenty guineas, and Sir Joseph W. Pease gives £100. The secretaries are Mr. T. T. Sedgwick and Mr. W. Forster, of Darlington, to whom subscriptions should be sent. These are the terms of the appeal:—

We find a feeling exists that some acknowledgment should be made to Mr. J. Hyslop Bell on account of his great public services during his long connection with journalism in the North of England, and especially for his faithful and efficient labours in promoting the Liberal cause in the county of Durham over a period of forty years.

It is well known that throughout this long period Mr. Bell has, with great ability and zeal, contended for the principles of true Liberalism in the front rank of political controversy, and has spared neither personal effort nor pecuniary sacrifice

to advance those principles.

We have therefore resolved to appeal to the Liberal party generally to show their appreciation of the merits of a man who has worked with a consistency, fidelity, and self-sacrifice rarely equalled, and to whose advocacy in the daily Press, as well as on the platform, the Liberal cause is so much indebted for the unique position it holds in the county of Durham.

It but remains to be added, that if the Liberal party wishes to multiply the number of counties in which it holds ten or twelve safe seats out of thirteen, it cannot do better than by multiplying such men as Mr. Bell and such papers as the Northern Echo. One of the means of encouraging their production is to see to it that there is a hearty and generous recognition of Mr. Bell's services in county Durham.

NATIONAL HOME READING UNION.

THIS YEAR'S SUMMER OUTING.

THE aim of the National Home Reading Union may be summed up in a short sentence-to render study attractive. A happy experience of four successive summers has proved to the Council of the Society that there is no other means by which this can be accomplished so effectively as by taking the student to the locality which most abundantly illustrates his work. Geology can best be taught on the top of a mountain, or in a Derbyshire cave; the beginnings of history acquire an objective reality as one stands within the circle at Stonehenge. An English cathedral is a text-book of architecture. Botany is irresistibly interesting when the teacher accompanies his pupils through a wood or over a moor. The Summer Assemblies of the N. H. R. U., which are open to all, whether members of the Union or not, for the small fee of seven shillings, have been held this year at Buxton in Derbyshire during the last week in June, and at Salisbury during the first week in July. At Buxton, the inaugural address was given by the Ven. Archdeacon Farrar, and lectures by the Rev. Dr. John Hunter of Glasgow, Professor Seaman, the Rev. R. Harley, F.R.S., Canon Hicks, Miss Wakefield, Dr. T. J. Lawrence, Mr. Walter Crane, and others. The geological excursions were conducted by Mr. J. C. Marr, M.A., F.R.S., Sec. G.S., who also lectured on "The Building of the Pennine Chain." The Duke and Duchess of Rutland allowed a garden-party to be held at Haddon Hall, and various social conferences were held. The object of the meeting at Salisbury was the study of the monuments with which the district abounds, illustrative of the Archæology, Art, and History of Early England—"From Stonehenge to Salisbury Cathedral." Archeology and Geology were in the charge of Dr. Humphry Blackmore, F.G.S., Professor T. McKenny Hughes, F.R.S., and Baron Anatole von Hügel, M.A. Mr. A. C. Seward, M.A., lectured on Botany, and accompanied the graphical graphs of botanical guide. panied the excursions as botanical guide.

THE UNITED SERVICE MAGAZINE.

THE present number is good and interesting. anonymous writer advocates the sale of Chelsea and Kilmainham Hospitals, which would yield a sum of four millions sterling, instead of maintaining 678 men or about two per cent. of the army pensioners over fifty-five years of age. By this means sixpence a day could be secured for every old soldier over fifty-five. The article entitled "Does it Pay to Enlist?" is a practical paper written by a non-commissioned officer serving abroad. He thinks that the clothing and rations are insufficient, and that the punishment is unnecessarily severe. His practical suggestion is that recruits should be paid a shilling a day, and should have free rations and adequate clothing allowance. An article upon "Population and Recruiting" brings out the curious fact that Scotland, owing probably to the depopulation of the Highlands, no longer contributes her proper share of soldiers to our army. On January 1st, 1893, there were 27,000 Irishmen in the army and only 3,600 Scotchmen. From London alone we obtain 5,000 recruits per annum. Captain James's paper pleads for the maintenance of an army large enough to enable us to land 100,000 men at any point between the Baltic and the Black Sea. Edith Cutbell describes the lot of soldiers' wives. A naval officer proposes that a Lord High Admiral should be elected by Naval officers for three years, any admiral to be eligible for the position; no canvassing, vote by ballot (admirals five votes, captains three, commanders one), only naval officers on the active list to be eligible as voters. The Lord High Admiral, who would take the place of the First Lord of the Admiralty, would merely attend Parliament to answer questions relating to his department without voting. The paper entitled "The March to Quetta in August, 1880," gives a vivid account of campaigning on the north-west frontier of India. The number is brought to a close with what professes to be a memorandum issued by Lord Nelson on the eve of the Battle of Trafalgar.

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CONTENTS OF REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN.

Altruistic Review.—Springfield, Ohlo. June 16. 20 cents. Unconscious Altruistic Forces. Paul Monroe, Functions of the Public Schools in America. James L. Onderdonk.

American Journal of Politics.—114, Nassau Street, New York. June. 25 cents.

Economic Co-operation. Stoughton Cooley.
Defence of the "Godless Schools" of the State. W. W. Quatermass.
Australia and the American Continent. J. Castell Hopkins.
Checks and Balances in Government. Lewis R. Harley.
The Money Question and the Unemployed. George C. Merrick.
How to Abolish Foverty. Ellen B. Dietrick.
An Artificial Financial Panic in Retrospect. William Knapp.

Annals of the American Academy,—12, King Street, Westminster. July. 1 dol. Future Problem of Charity and the Unemploye I. J. G. Brooks. Peaceable Boycotting. Chester A. Reel. Significance of a Decreasing Birth-Rate. J. L. Brownell. Reut and Profit. C. W. Macfarlane.

Antiquary .- Elliot Stock. July. 1s. Huggate Dikes. Illustrated. Rev. E. Maule Cole.
Children's Songs in Berwicksbire. "Illustrated. A. M. Bell.
The Tissington MSS. and the Rebellion of '45. R. M. Grier.
Holy Wells of Scotland: Their Legends and Superstitions. R. C. Hope.

Arena.-Gay and Bird. June. 2s. 6d. Arena.—Gay and Birl. June. 2s, 61.
The Back Bay: Boston's Throne of Wealth. Hinstratel. Walter B. Harte. A Pioneer Poet: Benjamin Hathaway. With Portrait. Helen E. Starrett. The Sixth Sense and How to Develop It: the Psychic Sense. Paul Tyner. The Single Tax in Actual Operation. Hamilin Garland. Higher Criticism of the Hexateuch. Prof. L. W. Batten. Election of Postmasters by the People. Hon. Walter Clark. A New Disease: Paranola. Elbert Hubbard. Nationalization of Electricity. Rabbi Solomon Schindler, Honest and Dishonest Money. Hon. John Davis, Social Ideals of Victor Hugo. B. O. Flower. Child Slavery in America. A Symposium.

Argosy.—Bentley. July. 6d.

Letters from South Africa. Continued. Illustrated. Charles W. Wood.

Asiatic Quarterly Review,—Oriental University Institute, Woking.
July. 5s.
Is the State the Owner of all Land in India? B. H. Baden-Powell.
The Mussulmans of Bengal. John Beames.
The Protecte! Princes of India: a Plea for Constitutional Union. Sir Roper Letibridge.
The East African Question and the Anglo-Congo Agreement.
The Currency Problem of the British Empire. J. P. Val D'Eremao.
History of Assyrian and Babylonian Discoveries. Hormuz! Rassam.
The Ancient Chinese Books of Divination. Prof. C, de Harlez.
Hugh Rose—Lord Strathnairn. Lord De Mauley.

Atalanta.—5.A, Paternoster Row. July. 6d. Dress and Clothing in the Olden Days. Illustratel. H. A. Page. Royal Diamonds. Illustrated. Edwin Oliver.

Bankers' Magazine. -85, London Wall. July. 1s. 61.

Banking Amalgamations, The Crying Neet for Reforms in Our Company Law. The Bimetallic Agitation. Deposit Insurance Companies and Australian Banking.

Biblical World,—46. Great Russell Street. June. 20 cents.
The Excavations at Sendschirli and some of Their Bearings on the Old Iestament. Prof. Morris Jastrow, Jun.
Christological Implications of the Higher Criticism. Rev. Prescott F. Jernegan.
The "Sufficient Reason" for Isaiah xl.—lxvi. Rev. T. S. Potwin.

Blackwood's Magazine.-Paternoster Row. July. 2s. 6d. Blackwood's Magazine,—Faternoster frow. July. 28.0 Senousi, the Shelkh of Jerbaub.
Place-Names of Scotland. Prof. John Stuart Blackie.
More about the Preparatory School.
The Protection of Will Birds. Sir Herbert Maxwell.
Six Weeks in Java. Colonel Sir H. Collett.
Six Weeks in Java. Colonel Sir H. Collett.
Sikelights on the Battles of Preston and Falkirk. Professor Veitch.
Memorials of Old Haileybury. Sir Auckland Colvin.
Agriculture Taxed to Death.
The New African Crisis with France and Germany.
Destructives and Conservatives. Destructives and Conservatives.

Board of Trade Journal.-Eyre and Spottiswoode. June 15. 64. Crisis in the Caucasian Petroleum Trade.
French Industrial and Commercial Legislation in 1893.
The Economic Resources of the Argentine Republic.

Bookman,-Holder and Stoughton. July. 61. The American Piracy of "The Ascent of Man."
Mr. Walter Raymond. With Portrait.
Mary Queen of Scots. D. Hay Fleming.
M. Maeterlinck on the Mystics and on Emerson. With Portrait of M. Maeter-

Bookworm. -62, Paternoster Row. July. 6d.

The Burgess Library.

Notes on Certain Histories and Memoirs of the Sixteenth Century. G. H.

Powell.

Boy's Own Paper. -56, Paternoster Row. July. 61. Squash Racquets. Illustratel. Somerville Gibney. Swedish Gymuastics. Illustratel. John S. Newell. New Serial Story: "The McKickshaws," by Ascott R. Hope.

Cabinet Portrait Gallery .- Cassell. July. 1s. Portraits and Biographies of Sir Charles and Lady Dilke, Miss Clasic Loftus, and the Maharaja of Kuch Behar.

Cassell's Family Magazine.-Cassell. July. 7d. The Pastimes of Public Men. Illustrated. Max Pemberton.
A Talk about the Pleiades. Illustrated. Sir Robert S. Sall.
ew Paid Occupations for Women. Elizabeth L. Banks.
People Who Face Death: Firemen. Illustrated. A. E. Bonser.
Cricket at the Universities. Illustrated. A. E. Bonser.
See Antrim: A Sketch of a Holiday in Ireland. Illustrated. Henry Frith.
Royal Ghosts in Hampton Court Palace.

Cassell's Saturday Journal.—Cassell. July. 61. A Famous London Lawyer; Chat with Sir George Lewis. With Portrait.
People an Entertainer Meets; Chat with Mr. Corney Grain. With Portrait.
Why People Leave the Country for the Towns; Chat with Dr. Jessepp.
New Serial Story: "The Dugdale Millions," by Barclay North.

Cassier's Magazine,—Gay and Bird. June. 1s.

Ascending Pike's Peak, White Mountains, by Rail. Illus. Albert Spies.

Railway Freight Rates. Harry T. Newcomb.

The Pennsylvania State College. Illustratel. Elwin J. Haley.

The Compound Locomotive. Illustrated. A. von Borries.

The Overhead Trolley System. Illustrated. O. M. Rau.

Century Magazine.-Fisher Unwin. July. 1s. 4d. Thomas William Parsons. With Portrait. T. B. Aldrich.
Coasting by Sorrento and Amaili. Illustrated. F. Marion Crawford.
The Highroad from Salerno to Sorrento. Illustrated. F. Howe Adams.
The Evolution of a United States Battleship: The Indiana. Illustrated.
A. F. Matthews. A. F. Matthews.
A. F. Matthews.
The Attack on the Senate. Charles Dudley Warner.
What German Cities do for Their Citizens. Dr. Albert Shaw.
Across Asia on a Bicycle. Illustratel. T. G. Allen, jun., and W. L. Sachtleben.
Superstitions of the Sea. Illustratel. J. D. J. Kelley.
A German Comic Paper: Fliegende Blütter. Illustrated, W. D. Ellwanger

and C. M. Robinson. Chambers's Journal .- 47, Paternoster Row. July. 7d.

Viperiana. Dr. Arthur Stradling.
About Diamonds.
Photography up to Date.
Asiatic Immigration to British Colonies.

Chautauquan,-Kegan Paul. June. 2 dollars per annum. Village Life in Canada. Hlustrate!. J. Castell Hopkins,
The Tramp Problem. Rev. S. L. Loomis.
The Forms of Heinrich Heine. Illustrate!. Davil II. Wheeler.
What Makes a Friend (Orthodox)? James Wood.
Coxey's Commonweal Army. Hlustrate!. Shirley P. Austin.
The Siberian Leper's Friend: Miss Kate Marsien. Fannie C. Williams.

Church Missionary Intelligencer.-16, Salisbury Square. July. 61. The Anglican Missionary Conference.
The C. M. S. Mission in the Province of Sz-Chuen; Letters from Rev. H.
Horsburg and Others. With Map.
On the Relations of Missions to the Church at Home. Sydney Gelge.

Classical Review .- Davil Nutt. June. 1s. 61. Critical Notes on the Stromati's of Clement of Alexandria. J. B. Mayor. Mr. Walker's Articles on the Greek Aorist. J. H. Moulton. St. John's Method of Reckoning the Hours of the Day. E. A. Abbott.

Clergyman's Magazine.-Hodder and Stoughton. July. 6d. Mariolatry. Rev. Hanbury Barnes. On Keeping Up Our Greek; In Special Reference to the New Testament, Rev. R. J. Weatherhead.

Contemporary Review.-Isbister. July. 2s. 6d. History of English Policy. Sir J. R. Seeley.
Alsa:e and Lorraine. Samuel Jam's Capper.
The Prospects of Liberal Reuolon. T. H. S. Es'ott,
The Papal Encyclical on the Bible. Father Clarke.

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a. party Incidents of Labour War in America. W. T. Stead.
"The Message of Israel," by Julia Wedgwood. Professor A. B. Bruce.
The Armenian Question: In Russia. H. F. B. Lynch.
Do Glaciers Excavate? Professor T. G. Bonney.
Hampstead Heath. Phil Robinson.
Beatification in the East. L. M. Brunton,
Employers' Liability. A. D. Provand.

Cornhill Magazine .- 15, Waterloo Place. July. 6d. With B. I. Stevenson in Samoa. Gleams of Memory; With Some Reflections. James Payn. Orchid-Hunting in Demerara.

Cosmopolitan .- B. eam's Buildings, Chancery Lane June. 15 cents. Cosmopolitan.—Beam's Buildings, Chancery Lane June. Is cents. Famous Hunting Parties of the Plains, Illustrated. "Buffalo Bill." A Poet-Astronomer: Camille Flammarion. Illustrated. F. L. De Lautreppe. The Fjords of Norway. Illustrated. H. H. Boyesen. The Homes of Joan of Arc. Illustrated. W. D. McCrackan. How to Preserve Health and Attain Strength. Illustrated. Eugen Sandow. The Modern German Drama and Its Authors. Illustrated. F. Spielhagen. The Panama Scandal. Illustrated. Maurice Barrès.

Dial .- 24, Adams Street, Chicago. 10 cents. June 1.

English at the Universities. English at the State University of Iowa. Edward E. Hale, jun. June 16.

Living Writers of Fiction. The Predominance of the Novel. Richard Burton.

Economic Journal.-(Quarterly.) Macmillan. June. 5s. Results of the Retail Liquor Traffic without Private Profits.

J. G. Brooks, Banking in Canada. B. E. Walker.
Ricardo in Parliament. I. Edwin Cannan.
The Indian Currency Question. F. C. Harrison.

Educational Review .- (American.) F. Norgate and Co. June. 1s. 8d. Public School Reform in New York. Stephen H. Olin.

A School Journey of the University of Jena, 1892. C. C. Van Liew.
Latin to the High School. Francis W. Kelsey.

History in Secondary Education. II. Ray Greene Huling.

Graduate Work in the College. James M. Taylor.

Engineering Magazine .- G. Tucker, Salisbury Court. June. 25 cents. Engineering Magazine.—G. Tucker, Salisbury Court. June. 25
The Coxey Crusade and Its Meaning. William N. Black.
American Architecture through English Spectacles. B. F. Fletcher.
Business Opportunities in Peru. Map and Illustrations. H. Guillaume.
Beakwaters, Sea-Walls, and Jetties. Illustrated. George Y. Wisner.
Gold-Dreiging in New Zealand. Thomas A. Rickard.
Cementand Cement-Testing. Spencer B. Newberry.
The Pine Industry in the South. Illustrated. George L. Fowler.
The Science of Electro-Metallurgy. Alfred E. Hunt.
The Electric Transmission of Power. F. B. Crocker.
The Present and Future Locomotive. Illustrated. David L. Barnes.

English Illustrated Magazine.—198, Strand. July. 6d. Humours of the Duchy. Illustrated. Phil Robinson.
Lincoln's Inn Fields, Past and Present. Illustrated. Robert Hunter.
How the Other Half Lives: The Organ Grinder. Illustrated. Eva Bright.
Conversations iff Society. Illustrated. Lady Jenne.
Tapestry. Illustrated. Alau Cole.

Expositor.-Hodder and Stoughton. July. 1s. The Churches of Galatia: Notes on a Recent Controversy. Rev. E. H. Gifford.

Our Lord's Attitude to Ceremonial. Prof. Marcus Dods. St. Paul's Conception of Christ. Prof. A. B. Bruce. Professor's Drummond's "Ascent of Man." Benjamin Kidd.

Expository Times.—Simpkin, Marshall. July. 6d. Dr. Andrew Martin Fairbairn. Prof. Walter F. Adeney. Hebrew Prophecy and Modern Criticism. Rev. F. H. Woods,

Fireside Magazine.—7, Paternoster Square. July. 6d. Jessie Flewitt Hatch, M.B. With Portrait.

Folk-Lore.-(Quarterly.) David Nutt. June. 3s. 6d. Saga Growth. F. York Powell.
St. Nicholas and Artemis. Prof. Eugene Anichkof.
The Roman van Walewin. Prof. W. P. Ker.
The Problem of Diffusion: Rejoinders. Joseph Jacob and A. Nntt.

Fortnightly Review.—Chapman and Hall. July. 2s. 6d. Fortnightly Review,—Chapman and Hall. July. 2s. 6d. Socialism and Natural Selection. Karl Pearson.

Poems in Prose. Oscar Wilde.
A Lesson from the Chicago. Nauticus.
The Poetry of Robert Bridges. Professor Dowden.
Congested Districts Board of Ireland; A Great Experiment. T. W. Russell. Notes on England. Paul Verlaine.
The King, the Pope, and Crispl. Rev. H. R. Hawels.
Working-Class Settlements. Chas. Hancock.
Every-Day Cruelty to Animals. Dr. Louis Robinson.
Silver and the Tariff at Washington. Lord Farrer.
Rejoinders. Moreton Frewen, Professor Nicholson, and F. J. Faraday.

Forum.-Edward Arnold. June. 1s. 31. Farmers, Fallacies, and Furrows. J. Sterling Morton.
Who Will Pay the Bills of Soci dism? E. L. Godkin.
The Useless Risk of the Ballot for Women. Matthew Hale.

President G.

Results of the Woman-Suffrage Movement. Mary A. Greene,
The Threatening Conflict with Romanism. E. M. Winston.
Why Church Property should not be Taxed. Rt. Rev. J. M. Farley.
Scholarships, Fellowships, and the Training of Professors. Presiden
Stanley Holl.
The Benewed Agitation for Silver Coinage:
Need of an International Agreement. Franklin H. Head.
The Folly of Further Agitation. Joseph C. Hendrix.
The Success of Christian Missions in India. Fret Perry Powers,
The Census of Sex, Marriage, and Divorce. Carroll D. Wright.
How Baltimore Banished Tramps and Helped the Idle. E. R. L. Gould.
The Antarctic's Challenge to the Explorer. Dr. Frederick A. Cook.

Franco-English Review .- 22, Rue de la Banque, Paris. June 15. 75 c. The Temperance Movement in England. Notes on Modern Painters.

Frank Leslie's Monthly .- 110, Fifth Avenue, New York. July. 25 cents. The Environs of Boston. Illustrated. Rev. Peter MacQueen. Roughriders from Far Frontiers. Illustrated. Edwin Emerson, jun. Something about Siam. Illustrated. Mary Titcomb.

An Afternoon with Joaquin Miller. Illustrated. Christian M. Waage.

Free Review.-Swan Sonnenschein. July. 1s. Mr. Balfour: A Study. John M. Robertson.
The Betting Craze. Geoffrey Mortimer.
A Characteristic of English Fiction. William Wharton.
Currency. Ion Perdicaris.
Time the Destroyer; or, The Nineteenth Century Viewel in the Light of the
Thirty-Fourth. Robert Scott Moffat.
Women and Christian Morals. Louis Meserd.
Competitive Religion at Chicago: The World's Parliament of Religions.

Gentleman's Magazine.-Chatto and Windus. July. 28. The Women of Fiction. H. Schütz Wilson. The Fourth Estate. "A Fellow of the Institute of Journalists." The Women of Fiction. H. Schulz Wilson.
The Fourth Estate. "A Fellow of the Institute of Journalists."
"Duke" Combe. H. Lacey.
A Lady's Life in Colombia. Barbara Clay Finch.
Reminiscences of the "Mafassal" Law Courts of Beng J. A. D. Bolton.
The Dog in British Poetry. R. Maynard Leonard.
The Catacombs of Paris. Neil Wynn Williams.

Geographical Journal .- 1, Savile Row. July. 2s. Address to the Royal Geographical Society. Clements R. Markham. The Survey of India, 1892–93. C. E. D. Black. The Geography of Mammals. With Map. W. L. Sclater. The Recent Territorial Arrangements in Africa. With Map. E. G. Raven-

Geological Magazine.-Kegan Paul. June. 1s. 6d. Woodwardian Museum Notes. F. R. Cowper Reed. Note on Some Appendages of the Trilobites. Chas. D. Walcott. The Most Recent Changes of Level and Their Teaching: The Raised Beaches.

Sir H. H. Howorth.
Sir H. H. Howorth.
On the Alleged Conversion of Chloride and Biolite by Contact Action. Lieux.— Gen. C. A. McMahon.

Girl's Own Paper.-56, Paternoster Row. July. 6d. On Recreation for Girls. Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson.

Good Words,-Isbister. July. 6d. Good Words,—Isbister. July. 6d.
An Anarchist Meeting in Scotland. David Walson.
Wilton House. Illustrated. Geoffrey Winterwood.
Miss Mitford and "Our Village," Illustrated. Sarah M. S. Pereira.
William Herschel, Astronomer. Illustrated. Sir Robert Ball.
Totnes. Illustrated. S. Baring Gould.
Wanted a House. E. C. Talt.
A Stundist's Papers. Illustrated. J. J. Waller.
Under the Streets of Paris: The Sewers. Illustrated. J. J. Waller.

Great Thoughts.-28, Hutton Street, Fleet Street. July. 6d. Portraits and Biographies of Rev. Walter S. Smith, Professor Henry Morley, and Mr. J. Wolfe Barry.
The Echo and His Editor, Mr. J. Passmore Edwards. With Portrait.
French Socialism. S. E. Keeble.
Bacteria. Hustrated. Dr. E. C. Bousfield.

Harper's Magazine .- 45, Albemarle Street. July. 18. The Harvard and Yale Boat-Race. Hustrated. W. A. Brooks.
The President at Home. Illustrated. H. L. Nelson:
My First Visit to New England. Illustrated. W. D. Howells.
An Australian's Impressions of America. Miss C. H. Spence.
The United States Naval Gun Factory. Illustrated. Commander T. F. Jewell.
Snap-Shorts at the Olden Times. C. H. Deshler.

Homiletic Review.—Funk and Wagnalls. June. 1s.
The Last Treasure from Egypt: Tatian's "Diatessaron." Rev. Camden M. Cobern.

Vocation, Avocation, Vacation. Prof. Theodore W. Hunt.
The Real Presence. J. B. Remenssyder.
Our Public Schools: Their Privileges, Protection, and Perpetuity. Kerr B. Tupper.

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Humanitarian.—Hutchinson and Co. July. I The New Education. Sir H. E. Roscoe.
The Unsolved Riddle: What is Wealth? Victoria W. Martin. The Church and Labour Problems. Dean Stubbs.
The Position of Animals in the Scale of Nature. Lady Burton. The Vivise-tion Controversy. Dr. Edward Berloe.
The Home-Loving Woman. Lady Violet Greville, The Ethics of the Green Bay-Tree. W. H. Wilkins. Infancy: Its Perils and Safeguards. Hugh R. Jones.

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Idler.-Chatto and Windus. July. 6d. Some Humours of Bird Life. Illustrated. R. Bowdler Sharpe. A Saunter through Somerset. Illustrated. Tom Coan.

Illustrated Archæologist.—(Quarterly.) 4, Lincoln's Inn Fields.
June. 2s. 6d.
The Meayll Stone Circle, Isle of Man. Illustrated. P. M. C. Kermode.
Sculptured Norman Tympana in Cornwall. Illustrated. J. Romilly Allen.
Menhir Autel at Kernuz, Pont L'Abbé, near Quimper, Brittany. I.lustrated.
Admiral F. S. Tremlett.
Evacations at Silchester in 1832. Illustrated.

Excavations at Silchester in 1893. Illustrated.

Illustrated Carpenter and Builder .- 313, Strand. July. 6d. The Development of the Coach. Illustrated. Heury Stooke.

Indian Church Quarterly Review.—78, New Bond Street. April. 2 Rupees.

Dæmonology and Nat Worship in Burma. Caste and Christianity. Hymns and Hymn Tunes. The United Charity and Free Schools at Calcutta.

Indian Journal of Education.-V. Kalyanaram Iyeo, Madras. May. 9 Annas.

A New Educational Departure.

Indian Magazine and Review .- 14, Parliament Street. July. 64. Pupils and Teachers in the Punjaub. Mrs. Steel.

International Journal of Ethics.—(Quarterly.) Swan Sonneaschein. July. 2s. 6d.

Naturalism and Ethics. A. J. Balfour.

Effect of the Clerical Office upon Character. Rev. L. C. Stewardson. Religious Sentiment and the Moral Problem in Italy. Glacomo Barzellotti. The Limits of Casuistry. Rev. Hastings Rashidal. Practical Ethics. William Knight.

The Punishment of Children. M. M. Mangasarian. The Relations of Ought and Is. Dickinson S. Miller.

Investors' Review .- 29, Paternoster Row. July. 1s. Banking Credit and Banking Dangers. The Finances of Germany.

The Profitable "Fruit-Farming" Delusion.

Irish Monthly .- M. H. Gill and Son, Dublin. July. 61. The Potent Factor in Social Evolution. Rev. Bernard Vaughau.

Journal of Education .- 86, Fleet Street. July. 61. Steps on the Educational Ladder. Sir Philip Magnus, Wantel: Mithle School for Girls. Agues J. Ward. Historical Clarks. Professor Beesly. University Extension Congress—Spe-ial Report, New Policy for Branches of the Teachers' Guild. Conference of Head Mistresses.

Journal of Political Economy,—(Quarterly.) University of Chi:ago Press, Chi:ago June. 75 cents.

Monetary Stundards. John Cummings.
Homesteal Strike. Edward W. Bemis.
Apprentice System in the Building Trades. George C. Sikes.
Pacific Railway Debts. Henry K. White.

Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute. - Northumberland Avenue. June. Canada in Relation to the Unity of the Empire. Sir Charles Tupper.

Kindergarten Magazine. - Woman's Temple, Chingo. June-July. 1s. The Relation of the Kindergarten to the Public School System. James L. Hughes.

How Can We Acquire a Better Appreciation for True Art? II. Walter S.

Perry.

King's Own.—48, Paternoster Row. July. 61. Curiosities of Glass-Making. Illustrated. Herbert James Gibbins, The Sun. W. J. Boden Roome. The Γ. and O. Navigation Company. Illustrated. Rev. R. Shindler. Knowledge .- 326, High Holborn. July. 61.

Insert Secretions. III. Hillstrated. E. A. Butler. Liquid Air. J. J. Stewart. The Man-Like Apes. Illustrated. R. Lydekker. The Defining Power of Insects' Eyes. Illustrated. A. C. Ranyard.

Ladles' Home Journal.—Curtis, Philadelphia. July. 10 cents. What Constitutes a Good Husband? Eliz. S, Phelps and others, Mary Hartwell Catherwood. With Portrait. Mary Merton.

Ladies' Treasury.-Bemrose. July. 7d. Man and Woman. The Result of a Dream : Waltham Abbey. Illustrated.

Leisure Hour. - 56, Paternoster Row. July. 6d. Conway's Journey in the Himalyas. Illustrated. Edward Whymper.
Galloway Fastnesses. Illustrated. S. R. Crockett.
The Wings of Insects. IV. Illustrated. Lewis Wright.
Deaf-Mutism by the Light of Modern Science. Dr. W. H. Hubbard.
The Southernmost City in South America: Junta Arenas. Illustrated.
Fre lerick Hastings.
The Peoples of Europe: Spain. Illustrated.

Library.—Simpkin, Marshall. June. 1s.
Letters of Gabriel Peignot. Robert Harrison.
Scientific Text-Books, and the Disposal of Editions out of Date. Archiball Clarke.

Clarke of the Public Library in Relation to Elementary, Secondary and Higher Education. Fred. Turner.

Light on the Way.-Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand. July. 2d. Mrs. Ormiston Chant. With Portrait.

Longman's Magazine. -39, Paternoster Row. July. 6d. Polar Bear-Shooting on the East Coast of Greenland. Dr. Fritijof Nansen. Chamois-Hunting above the Snow Line. Hugh E. M. Stutfield.

Lucifer .- 7, Duke Street, Adelphi. June 15. 1s. 6d. The Religious Systems of India. E. T. Sturdy.

The Veil of Mâyâ. Continued.

The Veil of Mâyâ. Continued.

Notes on Theosophy and the Theosophical Society. H. T. Edge.

Some Occult Indications in Ancient Astronomy. Conclude I. S. Stuart.

Kalki Purâna. Continued. Pandit Bhavani-Shankar.

Unpublished Letters of Eliphas Lévi. Continued.

Theosophy and Christianity. W. Kingsland.

Ludgate Illustrated Magazine. -53, Fleet Street. July. 61. Pens and Pencils of the Press. Joseph Hatton.
Champion Dogs. Illustrated. Guy Olifford,
Young England at School: Highgate School. Illustrated. W. Chas. Sargent.
Rambles through England: Torquay. Illustrated, Hubert Grayle.

McClure's Magazine .- 33, Belford Street. June. 15 cents. Homestead and its Perilous Trades. Illustrated. Hamlin Garland.
Human Documents: Portraits of Carlinal Gibbons, Lord Rosebery, and
Richard Harding Davis.
Will They Reach the Pole? Illustrated. Gen. A. W. Greely.
The Peace of Europe. M. de Blowitz.
Wild Beasts in Captivity. Illustrated. Cleveland Moffett.

Macmillan's Magazine. - 29, Belford Street. July. 1s. The Founders of the Bank of England. The Beginnings of the British Army. II. The Cavalry. Scholar-Gipsies. A Visit to His Property. By a Small Landlord. Madame Du Deffand.

Medical Magazine.—4, King Street, Cheapsile. June. 2s. 6J. A Teaching University for London. Timothy Holmes. The Medical Student as a Character in Fiction. J. Harold Bailey. Climate and Ague. Surg. Lieut.-Col. M. D. O'Connell. Me lical Defence and Organisation.
A Doctor's Life in the Army. XI.

Merry England .- 42, Essex Street, Strand. June. 1s. The Cross and the Crucifus, Illustrated. A. C. Opie. Proxime Accessit: Life of Abbé de Salaman. Ames S. The Death of the Virgin. Catherine Emmerich. On the Laws of Fashion. Rev. J. A. Dewe, Lectured by Pugin. Philip Hemans. Ames Savile.

Methodist Monthly .- 119, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street. July. 31_ Oxford and Free Methodism. Joshua Holden. Progress of the Theological Institute. Illustrated.

Month. -Burns and Oates. July. 2s. The Catholic Church a Hundred Years Ago.
Augli:an Prelates on Marriage Dispensations. Rev. S. F. Smith.
The Contemporary Review and the Papal Encyclical on the Bible. Rev. H. Lucas.

Lucas.

Extinct Crater of the Bay of Naples. H. P. FitzGerald Marriott.

London of Old Catholic Times and Its Ecclesistical Establishments. Illustrated. H. W. Brewer.

On a Basillea Church for London.

Thoughts on "The Imitation of Christ." Percy FitzGerall.

Croxden Abbey. W. H. Grattan Flood.

Monthly Packet .- A. D. Innes and Co. July. 1s. Women's Philanthropic Work. E. C. Papillon. The Fields of My Childhood. Katharine Tynan Hinkson. New Serial Story: "Shaven Crown," by M. Bramston.

National Review.-W. H. Allen. July. 2s. 6d. The Colonies and Maritime Defence.

An Irish Landlord's Budget,
The Labour Party and the General Election. J. L. Mahon.
Gogol, the Father of Russian Realism. Arthur Tilley.
Campaigning in Matabeleland.
Harrow Cricket. Spencer W. Gore.
Lord Sherbrooke and Sir Alfred Stephen. A. Patchett Martin.
Scielling and the Partie. Socialism and the Rentier. The Currency Question. Sir David Barbour.

Natural Science.-Macmillan. July. 1s.

Shell-boring Algæ. Prof. T. Johnson.
Address to the Museums Association on the Museums of Dublin. Prof. V.

Recent Progress in our Knowledge of Earthworms and their Allies. F. E. Beddard.

Nearctic or Sonoran? G. H. Carpenter.

Nautical Magazine. - Simpkin, Marshall. June. 1s.

Our Apprentices,
Harbours of Refuge. F. L. Broadbent.
Notes on Lighting and Compasses,
The New Safety-Route in the Southern Ocean. Magellan.

New England Magazine.—5, Park Square, Boston. June. 25 cents.
Neal Dow and His Life Work. Illustrated. A. A. Miner.
Rhode Island at the World's Fair. Illustrated. John C. Wyman.
Government by Commissions. Raymond L. Bridgman and Gamaliel Bradford.
The Telephone of To-day. Illustrate1. H. L. Webb.
Ezekiel Chever: The Old Boston Schoolmaster. Lucy P. Higgins.
The Latin Play at Harvard. Illustrate1. Elizabeth Hill.

New Ireland Review .- Burns and Oates. July. 64. New Ireland Review.—Burns and Oates. July. 5-1. Higher Criticism in the Contemporary Review. Rev. J. D. Breen. Immunity. Edmund J. McWeeney. In the Greise Valley. F. M. Carroll. The Usurer in Ireland. Rev. T. A. Finlay. The Author of "Father O'Flynn:" Alfred P. Graves.

New Review.—Wm. Heinemann. July. 1s.
The Budget of 1894. Sir John Lubbock.
British Central Africa. H. H. Johnston.
The Real Madame Sans-Gêne. A. D. Vandam.
Secrets from the Court of Spain. III.
The Art of the Hoarding. Illustrated. Jules Chérêt, Dudley Hardy, and

Aubrey Beardsley.

A Dramatic Realist to His Critics. G. Bernard Shaw.

Municipalities at Work: Birmingham. Frederick Dolman.

Edmund Yates: An Appreciation and a Retrospect. T. H. S. Escott.

New World,—(Quarterly.) Gay and Bird. June. 3s.
Baur's New Testament Criticism in the Light of the Present. H. Holtzmann.
John Kelpius, Pietist. F. H. Williams.
The Movement for Religious Equality in England. Edward Porritt.
The Religious and the Historical Uses of the Bible. Frank C. Porter.
The Episcopalian Polity. W. Kirkus.
The Pauline Teaching of the Person of Christ. Orello Cone.
The Significance of Pessimism. R. A. Holland, Jun.
Democracy and the Peet. Nicholas P. Gilman.
The Book of Job. Bernhard Duhm.

Newbery House Magazine. - A. D. Innes. July. 6d. Rhinoceros-Shooting. Illustrated. Percy Selons.
The Portraits of St. Bernard of Clairvaux. Illustrated. Samuel J. Eales.
New Serial Stories: "Seething Days; a Tale of Tudor Times," by Catherine
Holroyd, and "The Sport of Circumstance," by Mrs. Baln.

Nineteenth Century.—Sampson Low. July. 2s. 6d.

The Failure of the Labour Commission. Mrs. Stiney Webb.
The Fartition of Africa. With Map. A. Silva White.
Delusions about Tropical Cultivation. Sir William Des Vœux.
Religion in Primary Schools. J. G. Fitch.
A Night in India. Mrs. Logan.
Competitive Examinations in China. T. L. Bullock.
Proposed Overthrow of the Church in Wales. Lewis T. Dibdin.
The Art of Dying. Miss I. A. Taylor.
College Discipline. L. A. Selby-Bigge.
A Land of Incredible Barbarity: Morocco. Earl of Meath.
The Centenary of Edward Gibbon. Freieric Harrison.

North American Review .- Heinemann. June. 2s. 61. North American Review.—Heinemann. June. 2s. 61.
Fashion and Intellest. W. H. Mallock.
What Should a Doctor be Paid? Dr. William A. Hammond.
The Political Outlook in England. Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett.
The New York State University. Bishop Donne.
The Moera Girl. Sarah Grand.
Mexico under President Diaz. Prince Iturbride.
Our Family Skeleton: Debts of the Southern States. J. F. Hume.
Woman Suffrage in Practice. Governor Davis H. Waite and Governor Lorenzo Crounse.

Outing .- 170, Strand. July. 6d. In the Land of the Bread-Fruit: Samoa. Illustrated. F. M. Turner. American Champions at Lawn Teunis. Illustrated. C. Hobart. The Michigan National Guard. Illustrated. Capt. Chas. B. Hall.

Pall Mall Magazine.—18, Charing Cross Road. July. 1s,
Hildesheim in Hanover. Illustrated. Catherine L. and Gilbert S. MacQuoll,
Eugène Melchior de Vogté. With Portrait. Yetta Blaze de Bury.
Stouyhurst. Illustrated. Frederic Whyte.
The Decline and Fall of Napoleon. V. Illustrated. Lord Wolselev.
The Story of a Manuscript Magazine: The Holland Park Review. Illustrated.
Ernest J. Enthoven.

A Romance in Champagne. Illustrate l. J. Russell Endeau.

Photogram.-Farringdon Avenue. July. 3d. Seavey's Backgrounds. Illustrate i. Friedrich Müller. Illustrate i.

Phrenological Magazine.—7, Imperial Arcade, Ludgate Circus.

July. 6d.

Phrenology in the Church: Past, Present and Future. Illustrated. Wm. Mrs. Burgwin at Home. With Portrait. J. A. Fowler.

Physical Education .- Springfield, Mass. June. 1 dol. per annum. The Place of Physical Training. Dr. G. Stanley Hall.

Poet-Lore .- Gay and Bird. June-July. 50 cents. Saga Literature. Johannes H. Wieby.
A Russian Pietist: Feeder Dostoyevski. Arthur L. Salmon.
The Astronomical Science of Milton as shown in "Paradise Lost." Prof. Maria Mitchell.

Mitchell.
Literature and the Scientific Spirit: May there be a Science of Æsthetics?
Prof. L. A. Sherman.
A Brief Defence of Criticism. Carolyn B. Lamonte.
Dramatic Action and Motive in Shakespeare. 1I. Charles W. Hodell.
Clough and Emerson. F. H. Williams.
The Art and Moral of Ibsen's "Ghosts."

Positivist Review .- 185, Fleet Street. July. 31. The Darwinist Utopia. J. H. Bridges. France and England. Edward S. Beesly. The Right to Strike. Henry Ellis.

Primitive Methodist Magazine.—Sutton Street, Commercial Road. July. 6.1.

Man and Nature on the Broads.
The Metropolitan Polytechnics.
The Naturalist in Nicaragua.
Professor W. Robertson Smith.
Richard Garnett. Illustrated.
Rev. J. F. Porter.
Illustrated. Rev. M. Johnson.

Primitive Methodist Quarterly Review.—6, Sutton Street, Commercial Road. July. 2s.

Dr. Chalmers in Glasgow.
1s Current Christianity the Christianity of Christ? M. P. Davison.
"Goethe Reviewed after Sixty Years," by Prof. Seeley. J. T. Slugg.
The Poetry of Swinburne. M. Johnson,
Walt Whitman. W. Spedding.
Metho-jism in Canada. Edward Barass.
The Univa of the Primitive Methodist and the Bible Christian Connexions.

Ed. John Dymond.

Provincial Medical Journal.—11, Adam Street, Adelphi, Strand.

June. 6d.

Our State Hospitals: Their Management and Organisation. Illustrated. Dr. Thomas M. Dolau.

Quiver.-Cassell. July. 6d. Among the Street Children. Illustrated. F. M. Holmes. The Language of Dumb Animals. Illustratel. Rev. B. G. Johns. Religious Weariness and Its Causes. Rev. Thomas G. Selby. New Serial Story: "A Prince's Part," by Eliza Turpin.

Religious Review of Reviews.—34, Victoria Street, Westminster.
June 15. 6d.

The Church of Greater England: Interview with the Bishop of Cape Town. With Portrait.
The Attack upon the Church: Interview with Dr. Wace. Illustrated. T. C.

Review of the Churches,—John Haddon, Salisbury Square. June. 61. The Moral Evils of Hinduism. Mrs. Annie Besant and Rev. Dr. Lunn. The Parish Councils and the Cause of Religion. Rev. T. C. Fry and Others. Is the Influence of the Churches on the Wane Among the Masses? Tom Mann and Others.

St. Nicholas.—Fisher Unwin. July. 1s.
The Bears of North America. Illustrated. W. T. Hornaday.
A Young American Hero: Capt. Nathau Hale. Illustrated. Mary S.

Science and Art.—Chapman and Hall. July. 6.1. The Royal College of Science, South Kensington: Physical Division. Illustrated.
Electrical Potential. Illustrated. John Trott
Science and Art Progress in England. Capt. Abney.

Science-Gossip.-Simpkin, Marshall. July. 4d. George John Romanes, With Portrait,
Practical Hints on Marine Zoology. Prof. A. C. Haddon,
Larva-Nymphs of British Dragon-Files. Illustrate i. W. H. Nunney,
A Freshwater Polyzoon. Illustrate i. Edward F. J. Bryan.

Science Progress,-428, Strand. July. 2s. 6d.

Ionic Velocities, W. C. Dampier Whetham.
Insular Floras, II. W. Botting Hemsley.
On the New Theory of Solutions, II. J. W. Rodger.
Italian Anthropometry. John Beldoe.
The Most Recent Values of the Magnetic Elements at the Principal Magnetic Observatories of the World. C. Chree.
On the Succession and Genesis of Mammalian Teeth. M. F. Woodward.

Scottish Geographical Magazine.—Edw. Stanford. June. 1s. 61.
A Review of Swedish Hydrographic Research in the Baltic and the North Seas. Illustrated. Otto Pettersson.
The Bolivian Antiplanicle. D. R. Urquhart.
The People of India and Their Marriage Customs. Dr. George Smith.

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Scots Magazine.-Houlston and Sons. July. 6d. Macpherson's Poems of Ossian. Arthur L. Salmon.
The Russian Capital. Rev. W. Mason-Inglis.
Strikes: Their Objects, Causes, and Effects. W. M. Marshall.

Scribner's Magazine.-Sampson Low. July. 1s. The North Shore of Massachusetts. Illustrate1. Robert Grant. The Gettysburg Week. Philip Schaff. Among the Tarahumaris: The American Cave Dwellers. Illustrate1. Carl

The Working Man: Sketches of American Types. Illustrates. Octave
Thanet.
The New York Tenement-House Evil and Its Cure. With Plans. Ernest Flagg. Aut Cæsar Aut Nihil. Agnes Repplier.

Strand Magazine.—Southampton Street, Strand. June. 6d. Sir Francis and Lady Jenue. Illustrated. Harry How.
The Queen's Yacht. Illustrated. Mrs. M. Grifflith.
Zig-Zag Roloportien. Illustrated. Arthur Morrison.
Crimes and Criminals: Forgers and Begging Letter Writers.
Count Fertiliand de Lesseps. Illustrated.

Sunday at Home.—56, Paternoster Row. July. 6J.
Bishop Smythies and the Universities Mission. With Portrait. Rev. A. R. Buckland Edinburgh. Illustratel.
The Sabbath in Edinburgh. Illustratel.
Glimpses of Religious Life in Germany. Rev. R. S. Ashton.
Bagster's Bible-House. With Portrait, Dr. James Macaulay.

Sunday Magazine.-Isbister. July. 6d. Bishopthorpe. Illustrated. Rev. Precentor Venables.
Women Workers in the Mission-Field. Rev. R. B. Buckland.
Hymns and Hymn Writers of the Eighteenth Century. Illustrated. E. W.
Lgunda Past and Present. II. Illustrated. Rev. R. P. Ashe.
The Stuff We Are Made of. II. J. M. Hobson.

Sylvia's Journal,—Ward, Lock, July. 61.
The Chances Photography Offers to Women. Edith Julia Bain.
Our Daily Bread: The Condition of London Bakehouses. Illustrated. Henry T. Johnson.

Temple Bar.-Bentley. July. 1s. New Serial: "The Adventuress," by Annie Edwardes. Some Recollections of Yesterday. A Chat with Mrs. Lynn Linton. The Last Days of Edmund Yates. Marie Corelli. Dante and Tennyson. Francis St. John Thackeray.

Theatre. - 7, Quality Court, Chancery Lane. July. 19. Tollers of the Stage. Alphonse Daudet. Portraits of George Alexander, Herbert Waring, and Miss Maud Hobson.

United Service. -(American.) B. F. Stevens. June. 25 cents. The Engineer Corps of the United States Navy. F. M. Bennett.
Our Sister Republics: Bolivia. John P. Wisser.
Origin and Developments of Steam Navigation. George H. Preble.
The Landing at Vera Cruz in 1847. W. B. Lane.
A Summer among the Seals. William R. Shoemaker.

United Service Magazine.—13, Charing Cross. July. 2s. |
The Future of Chelsea Hospital.
Does it Pay to Enlist?
Population and Recruiting.
Old-Time Volunteers. Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. Middleton.
Modern Strategy. Captain W. H. James.

Arena.-June.

The Enchanted Wood. Benjamin Hathaway. High Noon. Ella W. Wilcox. Fall of New Babylon. James G. Clark.

Argosy .- July. At the Spring. Norah M'Cormick. Land and Sea. E. Leith.

Art Journal.—July.
The Peace of Summer. Illustrated. William Sharp.

Bookman .- July. Looking After. Sarah Robertson Matheson.

Century Magazine.-July. Where Goest Thou? Edith M. Thomas. The Passing of Day. John Vance Cheney.

Cornhill Magazine-July.

Cosmopolitan .- June. The Empty Cage. Illustrated. Lewis Morris.
Three Travellers. John V. Cheney.
A Spanish Proverb. Thos. A. Janvier.

Gentleman's Magazine.-July. Missus and I. Rev. Alan Brodrick.

Round Foreign Battle-Fields: Woerth.
Regimental Ladies. Edith E. Cutbell.
The March to Quetta, in August, 1880. C. E. Biddulph.
Infantry Organisation. Lleut.-Gen. Sir C. Pearson.

University Extension,-Philadelphia. June. 15 cents. Observations on University Extension. Robert E. Thompson. University Extension in Ohio. Willis Boughton.

University Extension Bulletin,—Cor. 15th and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia. June. 5 cents. The Historical Pilgrimage.

University Extension Journal.—Hastings House, Norfolk Street, Strand.

June 15. 2d.

Twenty-One Years of University Extension. The Congress: Outline of the Proceedings.

University Extension World.—46, Great Russell Street. June. 10 cents. University Extension in Indianapolis. Amelia W. Platter. The Lecturer and His Opportunity. Francis W. Shepardson.

Westminster Review.-6, Bouverie Street. July. 2s. 6d. Westminster Review.—6, Bouverle Street. July. 2s. 6d.
The State and the Railways. Hugh H. L. Bellot.
Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Chamberlain. T. H. S. Escott.
The Position of the House of Lords.
Recent Economic Progress in Mexico. Matthew Macfie.
Characteristics of America's Chief Poets. Thomas Bradfield.
Home Rule and the Land Question. An Ideal Budget: No Rates No Taxes, and a Lower Rent. Arthur Withy.
Conyers Middleton.

Wilson's Photographic Magazine.—853, Broadway, New York.

June. 30 cents.

Chloride Print-Out Papers.

Multiple Films. S. Herbert Fry.

Woman at Home .- Hodder and Stoughton. July. 6d. The Duke and Duchess of Portland. Illustrated. Mary Spencer Warren. The Bront's at Brussels. Illustrated. Mrs. Fre lerika Mandonald.

Work.-Cassell. July. 61. How a Canoe is Built in Messum's Boat-House, Illustrated. George H. Headon. How to Make a "Victor" Mail Cart. Illustrated.

Writer .- Boston, Mass. June. 10 cents. An Ohio Poet: Alice Williams Brotherton. Mary E. Cardwill.

Young England .- 57, Ludgate Hill. July. 31. The Making of the Empire: The West Indies. Illustrated. Arthur Temple. The Flight of Birds. Illustrated. J. Arthur Thomson.

Young Man.—9, Paternoster Row. July. 3d.
Dr. Conan Doyle at Home. Illustrated. W. J. Dawson.
My First Sermon. Dr. R. F. Horton.
How a Morning Newspaper is Produced. H. W. Massingham.
The Making of Sceptics. Rev. R. E. Welsh.
The "Country Parson" at Home: A Talk with Dr. Jessopp. With Portrait.
Frederick Dolman.

Young Woman.—9, Paternoster Row. July. 2.1.
Miss Hesba Stretton at Home. Illustrated. Miss Hulla Frielerichs.
Our Lady Hymn Writers. J. Cuthbert Hadden.
Through Transylvania on My Bicycle. Mrs. E. R. Pennell.
Studies in English Literature: Jane Austen. W. J. Dawson.

POETRY.

Girl's Own Paper .- July. Lilies and Memories. Sarah Doudney Good Words.-July.

The Day is Done. J. M. Slimon. Harper's Magazine.-July.

Terra Marique. C. H. Goldthwaite. Longman's Magazine.—July.
The Haunted House. Mary R. L. Bryce.

Ludgate Illustrated Magazine.—July. The Legend of the Dart. Walter E. Grogan.

McClure's Magazine.-June. Chopin's Twelfth Nocturne. John Talman.

Magazine of Art.-July. The Way of the World. Illustrated. Christina G. Rossetti. Merry England .- June.

Mismarried. John Oldcastle. House and Home. Katharine Hinkson.

Monthly Packet.-July. Love's Inventory. Nesta Lake.

Newbery House Magazine.-July. To My Lady. Peter Piper.

Nineteenth Century .- July.

Carnot. Algernon Charles Swinburne.

Pall Mall Magazine,—July.
The Haunted Oak of Nannau. Illustrated. Rev. H. D. Rawnsley.
The Rose and the Book. Illustrated. T. Dove Keighley.
Love: Strategist. Illustrated. C. Lorinda.

St. Nicholas,-July.

Sir Morven's Hunt. Illustrated. William R. Thayer.

Scribner's Magazine.-July.

By the Sea. Anne M. Maclean. Mirage. Graham R. Tomson.

Atalanta.—July.
Song: "Rough Wind that Moanest Loud," by W. Augustus Barratt.

Cassell's Family Magazine.-July.

Song: "Go, Lovely Rose!" by S. H. Hamer. Musi,lans: Heads of the Professions, Illustrated. J. Cuthbert and den.

Cassell's Saturday Journal.-July.

Thirty Years as a Public Singer; Chat with Signor Foli.

Century Magazine .- July.

Franz Schubert. Antonin Dvorák.

Church Musician .- 4, Newman Street. June 15. 2d. Church Choir Training. J. Morton Boyce.

Anthem: "Almighty Gol Who Hast Given Us Gra.e," by G. Rayleigh Vicars.

Dominant.-228, N. Ninth Street, Philadelphia. June. 10 cents. Music Instruments of the Bible. Illustrated. Song: "The Birds' Song," by Arthur A. Clappé.

Étude. -1708, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. June. 15 cents.

Life of Richard Wagner: Written by Himself. Continued. Song: "Faith," by Samuel P. Snow; and Other Music.

Girl's Own Paper.-July.

Vocal Duet :-- " Be Strong," by Myles B. Foster. Guest's Musical Entertainer .- 1, Paternoster Avenue. July. 21. Piano Solo :- "Grand March," by Charles D. Blake'; and Other Music.

Leader. -226, Washington Street, Boston. June. 1 dol. per annum.

History of Music, Continued. Illustrated. Muzio Clementi, Pianist, With Portrait.

Lute .- 44, Great Marlborough Street. July. 2d.

Mr. Hugh Blair. With Portrait.

Anthem: "Behold I Have Given You Every Herb." By H. Elliot Button.

Meister .- (Quarterly.) Kegan Paul. June. 1s.

Wagner as a Melodist. Edgar F. Jacques.
Wagner's Letters from Paris, 1841. V.
The "Lohengrin" Drama. H. W. Ashton Ellis,
Liszt's Letters.

Minstrel.-115, Fleet Street. July, 2d. The Nature and Object of Music. Camille Saint-Saëns.

Monthly Musical Record.-Augener. July. 2d. Louis B. Prout's "Harmonic Analysis." Charles W. Pear e. Trio for Violoncello and Piano: "Abendlied." By George Goltermann.

Music .- 1402, The Auditorium, Chicago. June. 25 cents. A Few Successful American Singers, Illustrated,
The Harmonic Nature of Musical Scales. Continued. Jean Moos.
The Relation of Music to Poetry in the American Poets. Helen A. Clarke.
Indian Music. Alice C. Fletcher.
The Pianoforte Sonatas of Beethoven, W. S. B. Mathews.
Student Analysis of a Mozart Sonata. Concluded. Gertrude Petersen.

Music Review .- 174, Wabash Avenue, Chicago. June. 10 cents. The Rational Element in Music. Charles H. Farnsworth. Anthem: "Hark, Hark, My Soul," by J. A. West.

Music Teacher.—Dalton, Georgia. June. 50 cents per annum. The Church and the Choir. Concluded. Rev. Lyman Abbott.

Musical Herald .- 9, Warwick Lane. July. 21.

Dr. Frank Sawyer. With Portrait. Singing in Amsterdam Schools. J. Spencer Curwen. Part Song: "In Summer Time" in both notations, by J. J. Dawson. Musical Messenger .- 141, West Sixth Street, Cincinnati. June. 15 cents.

William T. Giffe. With Portrait.
The Cincinnati May Musical Festival.
Anthem: "God be Merciful," by O. W. Lane; and Other Music.

Musical News .- 130, Fleet Street. 1d.

The Organ Music of the Future.

Sunday Magazine.-July.

Song of the Seasons. Forget-Me-Not. J. S. Pattinson.

Sylvia's Home Journal.-July. Maud's Roses. Louise Chandler Moulton.

Temple Bar. -July.

Where Hugli Flows.
A Ballad of Glenfinnan, H. C. Minchin.
To-morrow and To-morrow. G. S. Layard.

United Service Magazine.-July. The Glorious First of June. W. Laird Clowes.

MUSIC.

Open Air Music in London.

June 9.

Public Music on Sundays.

June 23.
An Ancient Greek Hymn to Apollo. T. L. Southgate.

June 30. Provincial Musical Reports. S. M. Engleton.

Musical Opinion.-150, Holborn. July. 21. Handel and the Handel Festivals. Walter Bernhard. What is Harmony? Continued. Antonio Mirica. Great Composers' Tribulations.

Musical Record.—C. H. Ditson and Co., New York. June. 10 cents. Piano Solo; "Solitude," by S. Mack; and Other Music.

Musical Standard .- 185, Fleet Street. 1d.

June 2.

Praeger and Wagner's Letters: Our Summing Up. Ruskin on Music.

June 9. Dr. E. J. Hopkins. With Portrait. June 16.

Massenet's "Werther."

The Handel Festival.

English Song-Writing.

June 30.

The late Madame Alboni. Ancient Greek Music. C. F. Ably Williams. "Magnificat" in B Flat, by Thomas Adams.

Musical Star .- 11, North Brilge, Elinburgh. July. 1d. Mr. August Manns and Music in England.

Musical Times,-Novello, July, 4d.

Pesthoven's Sketch-Books: The Choral Symphony, by J. S. She llo F. Authems: "Jesu, Priceless Treasure," by J. Variey Roberts, and "Thou Visitest the Earth," by Sir Joseph Baroby.

Musical Visitor .- John Church Company, Cincinnati. June. 15 cents. The Practical Application of Theoretical Analysis. A. J. Goodrich. Baptismal Hymn, by T. Porter; and Other Music.

Musical World.—145, Wabash Avenue, Chicago. June. 15 cents. Failure of Organ Recitals. Herbert J. Krum.
Song: "Love Reaches Up to Heaven," by Richard Ferber; and Other Song: "L Music.

National Choir. - Houlston and Sons. July. 1d. Part Song: "Voices of the Year: July," by Walter Hately.

Newbery House Magazine.-July. Sketches of the Great Church Composers. Prof. H. C. Shuttleworth.

Nonconformist Musical Journal.-44, Fleet Street. July. 2d. Mendelssohn as an Organist, Concludel, F. G. Edwards, Music at New Court Congregational Churth, Tollington Park, Illustrat Anthem: "All Hall the Power of Jesu's Name," by Ernest H. Smith.

Organist's Quarterly Journal.—7, Great Marlborough Street.
April. 5s.

Organ Music: "Prelude and Fugue in A Minor," by Rev. R. Haking;
"Andante in A Flat," by John Tait; "Prelude and Fugue in D," by
S. W. Healey; "Six Short Preludes," by Geo. Minns: and "Romanza
in E Major," by Arthur Johnson.

School Music Review.—Novello. July. 1½d. The History and Uses of the Sol-fa Syllables. W. G. McNaught.

Scottish Musical Monthly.-Hart, Paternoster Row. July. 21. Julius Seligmann. With Portrait. Hymn:--"Through the Day Thy Love Hath Spared Us," by Thomas Ely.

Strad.-186, Fleet Street. July. 2d.

Chats with Students on the Violin. Continued. J. T. Carrodus. The Great Violin Schools: Papini.

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Strings .- 185, Fleet Street. July. 21. The Quickest Way to Learn the Violin. Miss Grace H. Hill. Classical Composers of Violin Music. Annie D. Scott.

Sylvia's Home Journal.—July. How Musicians are Trained: Interview with Sir Joseph Barnby. Illustrate i. Flora Klickmann.

Warner's Magazine.—108, East Sixteenth Street, New York.

June. 25 cents.

The Voice Trainer. James A. Birch.
The Hygiene of the Voice. Concluded.
The Training of the Voice. Concluded. Karleton Hackett.
Story of the Opera "The Huguenots." Mabel Waguals.

ART.

Art Journal.—Virtue, Ivy Lane. July. 1s. 61.

"A Surrey Landscape." Et:hing after Vicat Cole.
The Henry Tate Collection. Illustrate!. Walter Armstrong.
"South Kensington" and Its Expenditure on Art.
The New Sculpture. II. Illustrate!. Edmund Gosse.
Degas. Illustrate!. Theodore Duret.
The Royal Academy, 1894. Illustrate!. R. A. M. Stevenson.
Architecture at the Royal Academy. G. A. T. Mildleton.
Henrietta Montalba. With Portrait. M. Hepworth-Dixon.
The Work of Birmingham Silversmiths. Illustrate!. J. M. O'Fallon. Art Journal.-Virtue, Ivy Lane. July. 1s. 61.

Century Magazine.-July. Painting at the World's Fair. Illustrated. John C. Van Dyke. Girl's Own Paper.-July.

Art Student Life in the Forties. Famous Women Artists of the World. W. Shaw Sparrow.

Magazine of Art.-Cassell. July. 18. 4d. "Homewards." Etching after Fritz von Uhde.
"Miss Ellen Terry as Lady Macbeth." Engraving after J. S. Sargent.
The Royal Academy, 1894. III. Illustrate I.
Raphael's Cartoons Criticised. Illustrate I. John Brett.
Westminster Abbey and Its Monuments. Illustrate I. H. P. Burke Downing.
The New Gallery. Illustrate I. M. Phipps Jackson.
Glimpses of Artist-Life: The Artist's "Ghost." A Study in Evolution. II.
M. H. Spielmann.
The Grafton Galleries. Illustrated, F. G. Stephens.

Month.-July.

Gaulenzio Ferrari. Edmund G. Gardner

Monthly Packet.-July. In the National Gallery: The Human Form Divine. Cosmo Monkhouse.

National Review.-July.

Fair Women at the Grafton Gallery. Claude Phillips.

Nineteenth Century .- July. The "Virgin of the Rocks" in the National Gallery. Sir Frederic W.

Scribner's Magazine.-July. "The French in Holland." Painted by François Fleming. Illustrate l. Philip G. Hamerton.

Strand Magazine.-June.

Some Interesting Pictures. Illustrated.

Studio.—5, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden. June 15. 8.1.

"A Stuly in Movement," by R. Anning Bell.

Dry-Point Etchings by Hellen. Illustrated. G. P. Jacomb-Hool.

Stencilling as an Art. Illustrated. E. F. Strange.

A Day at Falmouth. Illustrated. H. S. Tuke.

On Colouring Sculpture. Illustrated. George Frampton and Matthew Webb.

Sunday Magazine.-July. The Painter of Eternal Youth: Sir Elward Burne-Jones. Illustrated. L. T. Mea le.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Alte und Neue Welt.-Benziger, Einsiedeln. 50 Pf. Heft 10. A Passion Play at Furnes in Flanders. E. Otto. Count von Schack and the Schack Gallery at Munich. Illustrate I. H. Leber. Tegernsee, Acheusee, Brennersee, Innsbruck, Meran, etc. Illustrated. Does England remain Ruler of India? Max Stein.

Chorgesang.-Haus Licht, Leipzig. 2 Mks. per quarter. June 1.

Conference of Musicians at Weimar.
The History of the German Liel. Continuel.
Songs for Male Choirs: "Im Maien," by S. Breu; and "Lerche und Liebespaar," by E. Schultz.

June 17. Eduard Nössler. With Portrait.
The German Liel. Concludel.
The Male Choir Festival at Colmar on May 16. M. Hottenrott.
Duct for Female Voices: "Oster-Geläut," by E. Nössler.

Dahelm .- 9, Poststrasse, Leipzig. 2 Mks. per qr.

The Prussian Army of 1807–1813. June 2.
Count von Schack. R. Koenig. Hauns von Zobeltitz.

The Melody of the Prussian National Hymn, To Siberia, Illustrate 1.

June 16. On the Shore of the Adriatic. E. Frommel. June 23.

The Adriatic. Continued. The History of the Piano. Illustrated. O. Bie.

June 30. Schloss Lichtenstein. Illustrated. R. J. Hartmann.

Deutsches Dichterheim.—VIII. Auerspergstrasse, 5, Vienna. 50 Pf. No. 15.

Gottfried Keller's Women. F. Wichmann.

Freiburg and Gralsburg. Heft 12.

Heft 12.

Freiburg and Gralsburg. Hlustrated. Dr. F. Hauptmann.
Political Economy and Social Movements in Ancient Times. Dr. J. Nikel.
The German Catholic Hymn. Dr. J. Kolberg.

Freemasons. J. von Halen.

The Nervous Century. Dr. Kellner.
Dr. Friedrich Justus Knecht. A. Görgen.
Insurance Against Railway Accidents. Dr. W. Rossmann.

Deutsche Revue.-Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart. 6 Mks. per qr.

Crispi chez Bismarck. Concluded. Hans Viktor von Unruh. III. H. von Poschinger. Life in the Ocean. Dr. Hensen. Unpublished Letters by Ferdinand Gregorovius. II. Dr. Max Jacobson. A Voyage round the World, 1887-8. III. Prince Beruhard of Saxe-Weimar. The Military Situation in Ce-trial Asia. R. von Biberstein. The Ruin of English Agriculture. W. C. Tetley.

Deutsche Rundschau.-L'Itzowstr., 7, Berlin. 6 Mks. per gr. June. Heinrich Heine in Paris; New Letters. Jules Legras.
Debit and Credit in Nature. J. Reinke
From My Life. Continued. Eduard Hanslick.
Leopold von Plessen; a Statesman of the Old School. L. von Hirschfeld. Philipp Spitta.
Political Correspondence. Italian Affairs, etc.

July. to the Stage of To-day. Paul Heyse. Goethe's Dramas in Their Relation to th From My Life. Continued. Eduard Hanslick.
Leopold von Plessen. Continued.
Heine in Paris. Concluded. Theodor von Bernhardi's Diaries; The Last Days of the New Era. January

to March, 1862. Freie Bühne.-Köthenerstr., 44, Berlin. 1 Mk. 50 Pf. June. Joan of Arc. Charles Thomassin. Hans von Billow's Letters to Richard Pohl. Continue J. Modern Æsthetics. Continue J. Oskar Bie. The Plant-Soul. Dr. Theodor Jaensch.

Political Correspondence-German Affairs, E. Harmening.

Die Gartenlaube.-Ernst Keil's Nachf, Leipzig. 50 Pf. Heft 6. The Schweninger Cure. Dr. J. Welss.
Wisby in Gotland. Illustrated. O. Rüdiger.
Paper Money or Initiations. Illustrate E. E. Grosse.
Duchess Hadwig, the Heroine of "Ekkehard." R. Artaria.
Halle University and Its Jubilee. Illustrated. R. von Gottschall.

Die Gesellschaft.-Wm. Friedrich, Leipzig. 1 Mk. 30 Pf. June. The Position of Woman in "Fredrich, Leipzig,
The Position of Woman in "Freiland." W. Mauke,
Poems by Detlev von Liliencron and Others.
Max Halbe and His Dramas. With Portrait. Has
New Poems by Detlev von Liliencron. Dr. Schütze.
"I!" Irma von Troll.
The Spring Freihlitien of the World Schutze. Hans Merian.

The Spring Exhibition of the Munich Secessionists. O. Panizza. The Paris Salons of 1894. George Eller.

Die Gleichheit.-12, Furthbachstrasse, Stuttgart. 10 Pf.

May 39, The Woman Doctor Question in the Reichstag. June 13.

The End of All Class Rule.

The Fifth International Miners' Congress at Berlin.

June 20, Woman Labour in the Berlin Metal Industry.

Internationale Revue über die Gesammten Armeen und Flotten. Friese und von Puttkamer, Dresden. 24 Marks per annum. June. The Landgravial House of Hessen-Homburg. Continued. Major-General von Herget.
Military Riding Experience from the Past.

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The Military Outlook on the Western Frontier of Russia,
James Fillis and the Art of Equitation; a Cavairy Study. Continued.
English Military Law. Lient. K. von Donat.
The British Navy and Army.
Proportional Disarmaments.
A Day in the Bulgarian Training Camp at Rutschuk.

. Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine.—A. Bath, Berlin. 32 Mks. per annum. June.
The German Navy and the Reichstag. Vice-Adm. von Henk.
Frederick William I. on the Military Training of Young Officers. Captain

von Scharfenort.

The English Cavalry Regulations.
The Organisation of the Technical Services—Railway, Telegraph, Torpe lo, etc. Lieut.-Col. Frobenius.

Garrison Training Grounds and Field-training Exercises as they are at present

and as they might be. The Italian Bersaglieri.

The Russian Staff College—Nikolai-Akademie.

Konservative Monatsschrift.—E. Ungleich, Leipzig. 3 Mks. per qr. Heinrich Leo's Monthly Historical Reports and Letters, Continued. O. Kraus, Forchammer versus Schliemann. G. Schröder. Religious Life in Russia. Continued. J. N. Potapenko. Political Correspondence—German and Colonial Policy, etc.

Kritische Revue aus Oesterreich.—VI. Amerlingasse, 17, Vienna, 8 fl. per ann. June 1.

The Russian Commercial Treaty. The Austrian State Railways in 1893.

Magazin für Litteratur.-Friedrichstrasse, 207, Berlin. 40 Pf.

June 2.

The Second Great Berlin Art Exhibition. H. Schliepmann.

Bärger. F. Poppenberg. The English Theatre Year. June 9.

Pessimistic Observations on Modern Gardening. A. Strindberg. June 16. Berlin Art Exhibition. Continued.
The Literary Year in Bohemia. J. Kamper.
Sects in Russia. M. Folticineano.
June 23.

Wilhelm Roscher. O. Lorenz. Berlin Art Exhibition. Continued. Sects in Russia. Continued. The Weimar Music Festival. E. O. Nodnagel. Sects in Russia. Continued.

Mitthellungen aus dem Gebiete des Seewesens.—Carl G Sohn, Pola and Vienna. 17s. per annum. Parts VI. and VII. Electric Light Projectors at Sea. 7 figs. J. Heinz. Electric Power as applied to Guns and their Fittings, etc. 22 figs. Gustav Schwanda.

Schwanga.

The French Battleships Charlemagne and St. Louis. 3 figs.
Torpedo Boats and the Mobile Defence of the French Coasts.
The German Naval Estimates, 1894–5.
Tables for Simplifying the Time Corrections for Noon and Midnight. Lieut.
O. Gassenmayr.

Monatsschrift für Christliche Social-Reform.—Franz Chamra, St. Pölten. 2 fl. per half-year. June. Programme of the Italian Catholic Social Reformers.

On the Labour Question. Friend Liberalism.

The International Miners' Congress.

Musikalische Rundschau.—I, Fleischmarkt., 14, Vienna. 25 kr.
June 1.

Surgery and Music. Hans von Bülow's Letters,

Neue Militärische Blätter,—26, Winterfeldstrasse, Berlin. 32 Mks.
per ann. June.

The Life and Status of the Don Cossack Officers as compared with that of

The Life and Status of the Don Cossack Officers as compared with that of Officers of the Regular Cavalry. A von Drygasske.
Frederick the Great and his Jägers. Continued. Col. K. von Helldorf, The French Cavalry School of Saumur. Continued. Reminiscences of the Insurrection in the Herzegovina, 1882. Continued. Prince Frederick Charles as a Divisional Commander in Stettin. G. von

The Diarytof a Prussian Officer in the Campaigns of 1866 and 1870-71. Solution of Strategical and Tactical Problems. The Strategical and Tactical value of Cycling.

Neue Revue.—I, Wallnerstr., 9, Vienna. 7 fl. per ann.
May 30.

The New Italy. Dr. G. Ferrero. June 6.

Civil Marriages. Dr. J. Ofner. Dairy-Farming in Austria. Prof. M. Wilckens. Otto Brahm, Gerhart Hauptmann, and Maximilian Harden. C. Alberti. Edonard Rod. June 13.

The New Italy. Continued.

Modern English Art. H. von Hofmannsthal.
German Student Life. Dr. E. Rechert.

June 20. The New Italy. Continued.
The National Union against Gaming in England.
Richard Wagner's Prototypes. R. Henberger.

June 27.

The Minister of Agriculture and the Peasant Question in Austria. M. Wilckens. Greek or Latin? F. M. Fels.

Neue Zeit.-J. H. W. Dietz, Stuttgart. 20 Pf.

No. 35.

Class Wars.
The Press in Austria.
Mr. and Mrs. Skiney Webb's History of Trade Unionism in England.

Mr. and Mrs. Summy Transfer E. Bernstein.
E. Bernstein.
The Protection of Child-Workers. H. Rohrlack.
Commonweal and Industrial Armies. P. Rappaport.
No. 36.

Political Parodies.
The Miners' Congress at Berlin. A. Bebel. No. 37 The Jews in Russia and the Polish Question.
The New Unionism in England. E. Aveling.

Literary Parodies. Literary Parosites.
The Drink Monopoly.
The Lombroso Theories.
O. Lang.
No. 39.

Man and Wife. Dr. H. B. Adams-Walther. The Manufacture of Ladies' Mantles, etc., in Berlin. B. Heymann.

Nord und Süd .- Siebenhufenerstr., 2, Breslau. 6 Mks. per qr. June. Max Liebermann. With Portrait. Otto Feld.
Land Reform. J. Silbermann.
Russia and France. Concluded. Bernhard Stern.
On the Equalisation of the Emotions. E. Kulke.
On Cosmetics. Ernst Schulz.
Santa Maria del Mar. Poem by Benvenuto Sartorius.

Preussische Jahrbücher.-Kleiststr., 14, Berlin. 2 Mks. 50 Pf. Ju'y. The Centenary of the Goothe and Schiller Union. Prof. J. Minor. The Jurist Element among the Governors of the Prussian Church. C. Balan. Political Economy in the Tariff for Goods Traffic. Reinhold Menz. Wile Helm Roscher, Economist, etc. Prof. Karl Bächer. The Pelericht University at Halle.

Schweizerische Rundschau.-A. Müller, Zürich. 2 Mks. June. Heinrich Leuthold as a Translator. Continue I. A. W. Ernst. Experiences of the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-8. Continue I. Dr. A. Gilliéron.

Sphinx.-Kegan Paul, Charing Cross Roal. 2s. 31. June. Science and Immortality. F. W. H. Myers. O, Those Theosophists! L. Delius. Friedrich Nietzsche. Dr. Hübbe-Schleiden. The Sphinx of Theosophy. Annie Besant.

Ueber Land und Meer .- Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart. 1 Mk. Heft 12.

Wildbad. Illustrated.
The Walpurgis Festival in French Switzerland.
The Plant-Soul. N. von Thuemen.
Pegnitzthal. Illustrated. M. Schüssler.
Reminiscences of France. Count von Schack.
Humperdinck's Opera "Hänsel und Gretel."
German Wooden Churches in Eastern Europe. Illus
The Prehbichi Railway. Illustrated. A. Reisner,
Heft 13. Wildbad. Illustrated. Illustrated. F. Kieslinger.

Heft 13,
The Vintschgau. Illustrated. L. Thaden.
The Lurloch Cave in the Steiermark. Illustrated.
Gottfried August Birger. Illustrated.
Industry and Nerves.
Antwerp. Illustrated.

Universum.-A. Hauschild, Dresden. 50 Pf.

Heft 21.

Heft 21.

E. Falkenhorst. Friedrich Ludwig Jahn and Gymnastics. E. Falke Johannes Brahms. With Portrait. R. Henberger. Heft 22. The Chemical Industry and Science. W. Berdrow. Carl Reinecke. With Portrait. E. Bernsdorf.

Velhagen und Klasing's Monatshefte.—53, Steglitzerstr., Berlin. 1 Mk. 25 Pf. June.
Art and Photography. Illustrated. L. Pietsch.
Prince Henry of Portugal, the Navigator, 1394-1469. Illustrated. T. Schott.
The New Danube Valley Railway. Illustrated. R. Asmus.
Friedrich Wilhelm Weber. With Portrait. G. Kreyenberg.

Vierteljahrsschrift für Musikwissenschaft.—Breitkopf and Härtel, Leipzig. 12 Mks. per annum. No. 2. The Vesper Church Services in the Evangelical Church. R. von Liliencron. The Organist Joachim Mager at Wernigerode, 1607-8. E. Jacobs. The "Lied vom Kanapee." Max Friedländer.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Union Deutsche-Verlags-Gesellschaft, Stuttgart.

1 Mk. Heft 11.

Leipzig Rosenthal. Illustrated. H. Pilz.

The Life of Women in Paris during the Time of the Revolution. F. Walter.

The Vienna Court Riding-School. Illustrated. S. Blume.

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Gottfried August Bürger. With Portrait. H. Pröhle. Wörthersee and Neighbourhood. Illustrated. H. Stökl. Botanical Gardens. M. Hesdörffer. Roman Glass Vases. Illustrated. J. Steinhoff. The American Indians. Illustrated. R. Cronan.

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Die Waffen Nieder!—E. Pierson, Dresden. 6 Mks. per ann. June. Ludwig Börne and the Peace of Nations. Dr. M. Brasch.

Westermann's Illustrierte Deutsche Monatshefte,—Brunswick.

4 Mks. per qr. July.

Hamburg under French Rule, 1806–1814. With Portrait. Julius von Pflugk-

Harttung. Goslar. Concluded. Illustrated. A. Trinius.

Charles Gounod. With Portrait. O. Gumprecht. Summer Pictures in the Island of Rügen. Illustrated. R von Gotischall. Haus von Schweinichen's Apprenticeship and Wanderjahre. H. Schröder.

Zuschauer.-II. Durchschnitt 16, Hamburg. 1 Mk. 50 Pf. per half-year.

June 1.
Count von Schack's Picture Gallery. O. Panizza.
Birger and Schiller Lee Barrey. Count von Schack's Picture Game, J.
Birger and Schiller. Leo Berg.
Berlin Art Exhibition, H. A. Brabant.
On Marriage. Constantin Brunner.
June 15.

On Marriage. Continue l. Berlin Art Exhibition. Continue l.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Amaranthe.-Edward Arnold. 1 fr. 50 c. June. Exhibition of the Works of J. B. Carpeaux Illustrated. A. Voruz. D. F. E. Auber. With Portrait. Pierre André. Madame la Dauphine. Heuriette de Lixe. Capri. Illustrated. E. S. Lautz.

Association Catholique: Revue des Questions Sociales et Ouvrières.--262, boulevard St. Germain, Paris. 2 frs. June 15. English Economic History of the Middle Ages. Henri Bussoul. Fin de Siècle Capitalism. R. Meyer. Chroniques: Religious, Catholic, Political, and Social.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—18, King William Street, Strand. 2 fr. 50 c. June.

The Present Situation in Italy and Its Causes. Vilfre lo Pareto.
Modern English Poets*: Daute Gabriel Rossetti. Henri Jacottet.
What I Saw in the New World. Malame Mary Bigot.
Catherine Booth, Her Life and Work. Léo Quesnel.
Chroniques: Parisian, Italian, German, English, Swiss, Scientific, and Political.

Chrétien Evangélique.-G. Bridel, Lausanne. 1 fr. 50 c. June 20. The New School and the Religion of Charles Byse
The Swiss and the Valleys of Piedmont. Concludel. W. Meille.

Correspondant.-14, rue de l'Abbaye, Paris. 2 fr. 50 c. June 10.

Some Years of Montalembert's Youth. L. Lefébvre.
The New Germany: The Socialist Party.
Jeanne d'Arc's Imaginary Comrade. A. de la Bordorie.
The Molern Reaction against Positivism. Abbé de Broglie
Paul Bourget. F. Klein.

June 25,
American Agriculture. E. Levasseur.
The Paris Hôtel de Ville Parliament. F. Giraudean,
A Diplomatist in Loudon, 1871-77. C. Gavard.
The New Germany: The So-ialist Party. II,
The Youth of Berzer. Vte. de Meaux.

Ère Nouvelle.—33, rue des Écoles, Paris. 1 fr. 25 c. June. Karl Mark on the Question of Free Trate.

The Expression of Emotions in Man. Gervalse.

Balzac's Peasantry. Ch. Bonnier.

The Strife of the Classes and Citizen Lifeology. L. Bissolat.

Old and New Metaphysics. Conclude I. G. Sorel.

Ermitage.-28, rue de Varenne, Paris. 80 c. June. M. Gabriel Sarrazin. Henri Berenger. Symbolism and What It Is. Saint-Antoine. Maurice Beaubourg, Dramatist. Jacques des Gachons. Simple and Complex Philosophy. Antoine Cros.

Journal des Economistes.—14, rue Richelieu, Paris. 3 fr. 50 c. June 15.

Socialism and Individualism. Maurice Block. The Wine Question in France. J. Charles Koux.
The Scientific and Industrial Movement. Johnel Bellet.
The Academy of Moral and Political Sciences. J. Lefort.
Letter from Austria-Hungary. Ant. E. Horn.
Commerce between France and Switzerland in 1893. M. Zablet.

Ménestrel.—2 bis, rue Vivienne, Paris. 10 frs. per annum. June 3, 10, 17, 24. The Fêtes of the French Revolution. Continue!. Julien Tiersot.

Mercure de France.—15, Rue de l'Echaudé-Saint-Germain, Paris. 1 fr. July.

Recollections of Richard Wagner. Continued. Hans de Wolzogen. Modern Evolution and Music. Charles H. Hirsch. Letters from Vincent van Gogh to His Brother Theodore, 1887-91.

Monde Économique.-76, Rue de Rennes, Paris. 80 c. June 9.
Guyenne and Its Gold Mines. Paul Beauregard.

June 23.
The Law of Professional Syndicates. Paul Beauregard.

Nouvelle Revue .- 18, King William Street, Strand. 62 frs. per annum.

June 1. The Dangers of a Channel Bridge. Prince de Monaco. Notes and Recollections. J. de Nittis. On the Way to Timburtoo: Diary of a French Woman Madame P. Bonnetain.

Paul Marugueritte. E. Tissot.
The Salon of the Champs-Elysée. H. de S. Chennevieres.
Letters on Foreign Politics. Madame Juliette Adam.

Recollections of One of the Wounded of Gheok-Tepe. A. de Mayer. France and Italy: A Frank Discussion. J. Caponi. A Venetian Courtezan of the Renaissance. E. R. Jocanachi. At St. Helena. J. Dargène. On the Way to Timbuctoo: Diary of a Freuch Woman. Madame P.

Bonnetain.

Round and About the Antwerp Exhibition. A. Badin.

Letters on Foreign Politics. Madame Juliette Adam.

Nouvelle Revue Internationale. -23, boulevard Poissonnière, Paris.

Nouvelle Revue, Internationale,—23, boulevard Poissonnière, Paria,
5 frs. per annum.
5 frs. per annum.
10 nue 1.
Review of European Politics. Emilio Castelar.
Letters from Brussels and Antwerp.
Herman Bang and the Contemporary Novel of Denmark. Vicomte de Colleville and F. de Zepelin.
M. Max Elskamp and His Poems. Léon Hennebicq.
Fontpérine, Périgord. Paul Festugière.
Madame de Staël. Denise.
Vladimir Soloview. Henri Mazel.
June 15.

June 15.

The Position of Political Parties in Belgium. Edouard Du Fresuel. Letter from Brussels. Ignota. Review of European Politics. Emilio Castelar. Letters of Frédéric Mistral.

Réforme Sociale.-54, rue de Seine, Paris. 1 fr. June 1.

Reforme Sociale,—94, rue de Seine, l'aris. 1 fr. June I.
Charity and Social Works. Georges Picot.
Recollections of a Journey on the French Congo. Murrice Barrat.
Elementary Education and Schoolmasters. Henry Joly.
The Workmen's Dwellings of Berlin. Ernest Dubois.

June 16.
The Evolution of the Three Forms of Feudalism in France. A. des Cillenis.
The Colony of San Lucio and the Silk Industry in Southern Italy. Santangelo Sucto.

gelo Spoto. Socialism and Labour. A. Gibon.

Revue d'Art Dramatique.-44, rue de Rennes, Paris. 1 fr. 25 Apropos of the Thousandth Performance of "Mignon." Georges Loiseau.

Charles Gounol's Successor at the Institute: Théodore Dubola. Hugnes

Imbert.
"L'Art," by M. Adolphe Thalasso. Georges de Batz.
June 15.
Lecture on Greek Music and the Hy mn to Apollo. Theodore Reinach.
Comedy in Shakespeare: Apropos of Verdi's "Falstaff." Jules Guiller
The Russian Theatre. L. Birac.

Revue Bleue.—Fisher Unwin, Paternoster Square. 60 c. June 2.

Eugène Noel. J. Levallois. France and the Congo State. M. Rouire. The History of Cookery. Louis Bourdeau. June 9.

Paul Bourget. Émile Faguet. Albert Sorel. Alfred Rambund. Military Silhouettes of the First Empire. Comte d'Equilly. International Arbitration. L. Trarieux.

Sultan Mulaj Hassan of Morocco, L. Ordega.

Marie Nicolas Fournier, Bishop of Montpellier, 1806-1834. J. Troubat.
Vagabondage and Mendicity. Ferdinand Dreyfus.
On the Track of Pierre Lot in Arabia and Syria. Jules Hoche.

June 23.

The Congo State and Belgian Neutrality. Alfred de Ferry.

Woman Suffrage in England and America. A. Moireau. Two Letters from Francis Garnier. Barth. Perrette.
Conventional Poetry. G. de Dubor.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—18, King William St., Strand. 62 frs. per ann.
June 1.

The Reign of Wealth. A. Leroy-Beaulieu.
Italy in the Triple Alliance: Apropos of a Recent Book. C. Benoist.
The Chicago Exhibition and American Science. J. Violle.

The Salons of 1894. I. C. G. Lafenestre.

Apropos of a Religious Debate. Vicomic Melchior de Vogité.

The Exploring Expeditions of a German Doctor in Central Brazil. G.
Valbert.

June 15.

Marie de Medici. The Concinis and the Bishop of Lucon. I. G. Hanotaux.
German Waguerian Literature. J. Thorel.
The Value of House Property in Modern France. Vizomte G. d'Avenel.
Le Comte de Saint Simon, according to certain Recent Publications. E. Faguet.
France and Germany in Central Africa: Cameroons Delimitation and the French Congo. M. Rourie.
The Padlock and the Customs. J. C. Roux.

Revue du Droit Public .-- 20, rue Soufflot, Paris. 4 frs. June. The Church Question. H. Doniol.
Italian Public Rights and the State of Siege in 1848. F. P. Contuzzi.
The Colonial Problem. Arthur Girault.
The Federal Tax and the United States Revenue. F. W. Blackmar.

Revue d'Economie Politique.—22, rue Soufflot, Paris.
20 frs. per ann. June.
Au Essay on Value. E. de B5hm-Bawerk.
Mutualism and Sodal All E. Fournier de Flaix.

Chroniques: Economic and Legislative.

Revue Encyclopédique. -17, rue Montparnasse, Paris. 1 fr. June 1.

Germany in 1892-1893. Illustratel. Georges Brunel and Justin Lucas. The Grottos of Pung, Tonkin. Illustrated. Aug. Robin.

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The Theatre of Marionnettes. Illustrated. Charles Le Goffic,
Barthélemy Menn. Illustrated. Daniel Band-Boyy.

The Spermophile and the Prairie Dog. Illustrated. R. Perrier.

Revue Française de l'Etranger et des Colonies.—92, rue de la Victoire, Paris. 2 frs. June.
The Anglo-Congo Agreement and its Responsibilities. Edouard Marbeau.
Tonkin in 1894. Eugene Duchemin.
The Niger Flotilla. Georges Demanche.
The Argentine Horse and the Colonial Cavalry. Gabriel Vasco.

Revue Générale.-Burns and Oates. 12 frs. per annum. June. Belgian Independence and the Proposals of General Brialmont.
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Recollections and Sketches of Spuin. Continued. Julien Relhiaé.
The Evolution of the Lyrical Poetry and Work of Richard Wagner. Continuel.

The Moravian Brothers: Their Customs and Habits. Louise de Croisilles

Revue Maritime et Coloniale. —33, rue et passage Dauphine, Paris. 56 francs per annum. June.

The Geometry of Diagrams. Economic Questions on Indicating Curves. 28 figs. Commander J. Baills.

The Influence of Sea Power on History. Cuptain Mahan.

The Port and Naval Surroundings of La Seyne. M. Vinson.

Statistics of Wrecks and Naval Casualties for 1892. Report to the Minister of

Marine. Deep Sea Fishing and Metical Succour to Fishermen: A Five Years' Experience off the Coast of Newfoundland.

Revue du Monde Catholique.—76, rue des Saint-Pères, Paris, 23 frs. per annum. Juue.

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The New "Life of St. Francis of Assisi." Louis Bascoul. Revue de Paris.-18, King William Street, Strand. 60 francs per

A Political Pope. E. Vacherot.
Notes taken by a French Student in Germany. J. Breton.

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Villegiatura: A Dialogur. H. Meilhar.
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The Re-establishment of the Olympian Games. P. de Coubertin.

The Siesta. Gabriel d'Annunzio.

A Page of Greek Music. T. Reinach.

Revue Philosophique.-118, boulevard St. Germain, Paris. 3 frs. June.

The Rules and Methods of Sociology. Coutinue I. E. Durkheim.
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The Diverse Meanings of "Power" in Science and Metaphysics. Concluded.
L. Weber.

Revue des Revues .- 32, rue de Verneuil, Paris. 60 c.

June 1. Maladie in the Literature of the Present Day. Ola Hansson. Astrology Resuscitated.

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Revue Scientifique.-Fisher Unwin. 60 c. June The Society of Friends of Science. R. Vallery-Radot. Joseph Bertrand.

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Revue Socialiste .- 10, rue Chabanais, Paris. 1 fr. 50 c. June. Introduction to Benoît Malon's "Morale Sociale." Jean Jam's The Svolution of Political Creels and Doctrines. G. de Greef. Free State Medical Aid. Henri Mayor. Shall Life be a Harmony or a Struggle?

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La Rivista Internazionale.-Via Torre Argentina 76, Rome. June. The Christian Restoration and the Social Problem. Conclusion. E. Crostanzi. Divorce Statistics. G. B. Salvioni. Rivista Marittima.—Tipografia del Senato, Rome. L. 25 per ann.

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Revista Contemporanea,—Calle de Pizarro 17, Madrid. 2 pesetas. May 30. Nineteenth Century Science as Defined by Mr. Henry Harrisse. G. F. Duro.

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Revista General de Marina. - Deposito Hidrografico, Madrid.

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THE DUTCH MAGAZINES.

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Finsk Tidskrift.-F. Gustafsson and M. G. Schbergson, Helsingfors. No. 5 The Frost-Prevention Question in Finland. Arthur Rindell, Lombroso's Doctrine of Crime. Ernst Estlander,

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Lychen.

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Tilskueren,-M. Galschiot, Copenhagen. 12 kr. per annum. No. 5. August Strindberg. Georg Brandes. Anarchism. Continued. Gerson Trier.

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INDEX.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in this Index.

A. C. Q.	American Catholic Quarterly Review.		F. R.	Fortnightly Review.	N. Sc.	Natural Science.
	American Journal of Politics.		F.	Forum.	N. N.	Nature Notes.
A. A. P. S	. Annals of the American Academy	of	Fr. L.	Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly	Naut. M.	Nautical Magazine.
	Political and Social Science.		Free R.	Free Review.	N. E. M.	New Eugland Magazine.
Ant.	Antiquary.		G. M.	Gentleman's Magazine.	N. I. R.	New Ireland Review.
Arch. R.	Architectural Record.		G. J.	Geographical Journal. Girl's Own Paper.	New R.	New Review.
Α.	Arena.		G. O. P.	Girl's Own Paper.		New World.
Arg.	Argosy.		G. W.	Good Words.	N. H.	Newbery House Magazine.
As.	Asclepiad.		G. T.	Great Thoughts.	N. C.	Nineteenth Century.
A. Q.	Asiatic Quarterly.		Harp.	Harper's Magazine. Homiletic Review.	N. A. R.	North American Review.
Ata.	Atalanta, :		Hom. R.	Homiletic Review.	O. D.	Our Day,
A. M.	Atlantic Monthly.		H.	Humanitarian,	0.	Outing,
Bank.	Bankers' Magazine.		1.	Idler.	P. E. F.	Palestine Exploration Fund.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.		I. L.	Index Library.	P. M. M.	Pall Mall Magazine.
B. T. J.	Board of Trade Journal.		I. J. E.	International Journal of Ethics,	Phil. R.	Philosophical Review.
				Investors' Review.	P. L.	Poet-Lore.
В.	Rowlerland		Ir E P	Irish Ecclesiastical Record,		Presbyterian and Reformed Raview.
C. P. G.	Bookman. Borderland. Cabinet Portrait Gallery. Calcutta Review. Californian Illustrated Magazine. Canadian Magazine.		Ir M	Irish Monthly.		Primitive Methodist Quarterly Review.
Cal. R.	Calcutta Davier		Iour O		Psy. R.	Proceedings of the Society for Psychical
C. I. M.	Californian Illustrated Magazina		T WA	Jewish Quarterly. Journal of Education.	Log. Ac.	Research.
Con M	Camelian Magazine		T Micro	Journal of Microscopy.	O I Foon	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
Can. M.	Canadian Magazine.		T. D. Eleen	Journal of Political Economy,	Q. R.	Quarterly Review.
C. F. M.	Cassen's Family Magazine.					
C. S. J.	Canadian Magazine. Cassell's Family Magazine. Cassell's Saturday Journal. Cassier's Magazine. Catholic World. Century Magazine.		J. R. A. S.	Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society.	Q. R. R. R.	Quiver.
Cas. M.	Cassier's Magazine.			Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.		Religious Review of Reviews.
C. W.	Catholic World.		Jur. R.	Juridical Review.	Rel.	Reliquary.
C. M.	Century Magazine.		K. O.	King's Own,	R. C.	Review of the Churches.
C. J.	Chambers's Journal.		K	Knowledge.	St. N.	St. Nicholas,
Char. R.	Charities Review.		L. H.	Leisure Hour.	Sc. A.	Science and Art.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.		Libr.	Library.	Sc. P.	Science Progress.
			Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
Ch. Q.	Church Quarterly.		L. Q.	London Quarterly.	Scot.G.M.	Scottish Geographical Magazine.
C. R.	Contemporary Review.		Long.	Longman's Magazine.	Scot. R.	Scottish Review.
C.	Cornhill,		Luc.	Lucifer.	Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine.
Cos. E	Cosmopolitan.		Lud. M.	Ludgate Illustrated Magazine.	Shake.	Shakespeariana.
Crit. R.	Critical Review.		Ly. ·	Lyceum.	Str.	Strand.
D. R.	Dublin Review.		McCl.	McClure's Magazine.	Sun. H.	Sunday at Home.
Econ. J.	Economic Journal.		Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	Sun. M.	Sunday Magazine.
Econ. R.	Economic Review.		Mel. M.	Medical Magazine.	Т. В.	Temple Bar.
E. R.	Edinburgh Review.		M. W. D.	Men and Women of the Day.	Th.	Theatre.
	Educational Review, America.		M. E.	Merry England.	Think.	Thinker.
	Educational Review, London,		Mind.	Mind.		United Service Magazine.
	Engineering Magazine.		Mis. R.	Missionary Review of the World.		Westminster Review.
E. H.	English Historical Review.		Mod. R.	Modern Review.	W. H.	Woman at Home.
E. I	English Illustrated Magazina		Mon.	Monist.	Y. R.	Yale Review.
Ex.	Expositor,		M.	Month,	Y. M.	Young Man.
Ex. T.	Expository Times.		M. P.	Monthly Packet.	Y. W.	Young Woman.
	Folk-Lore,		Nat. R.	National Review.	4. 11.	Tomp is orname
F. L.	LOIK-TOIG,		Aut. R.	National Deview.		

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Fashion:
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"The Currency Problem of the British Empire, "S. F. Van Barden A. Q. July.

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The Currency Question, Sir David Barbour on, Nat R, July.

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Honest and Dishonest Money, Hon. John Davis on, A, June.

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The Founders of the Bank of England, Mac, July.

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Hathaway, Benjamin A., a Pioner Poet, by Helen E. Starrett, A, June. Heine, Heinrich, Poems of, David H. Wheeler on, Chaut, June. Herschel, William, Astronomer, Sir Robert Ball on, G W, July. Hillseheim, Catherine, L. and Gilbert S. Macquedo on, P M, July. Himalayas: Conway's Journey in the Himalayas, Edward Whymper on, T. T. Liv.

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A Great Experiment: Congested District Board of Ireland, T. W. Russell on, F. R., July.

The Usurer in Ireland, Rev. T. A. Finlay on, N. I. R., July.

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abour: The Failure of the Labour Commission, Mrs. Sidney Webb on, N C, July. Employe: 'Liability, A. D. Provand on, C R, July. Working class Settlements, Charles Hancock on, F R, July. 'The Chu 'h and Labour Problems, Dean Stubbs on, H, July.' 'I Strikes: Their Objects, Causes, and Effects, W. M. Marshall on, Scote, Labour Labour Commission of the Comm

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The Tramp Problem in America, Rev. S. L. Loomis on, Chaut, June.
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The Prospects of Liberal Reunion, T. H. S. Escott on, C. R. July.

The Labour Party and the General Election, J. L. Mahon on, Nat R.

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Results of the Retail Liquor Trame without Private Pronts, by J. G. Brooks, Econ J., June.

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Government by Commissions, Raymond L. Bridgman and Gamaliel Bradford

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Australia and the American Continent, J. Castell Hopkins on, A J P, June. The Single Tax in Actual Operation, Hamilin Garland on, A, June.

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Wedgwood's (Julia) "The Message of Israel," Professor A. B. Bruce on, C R, July.

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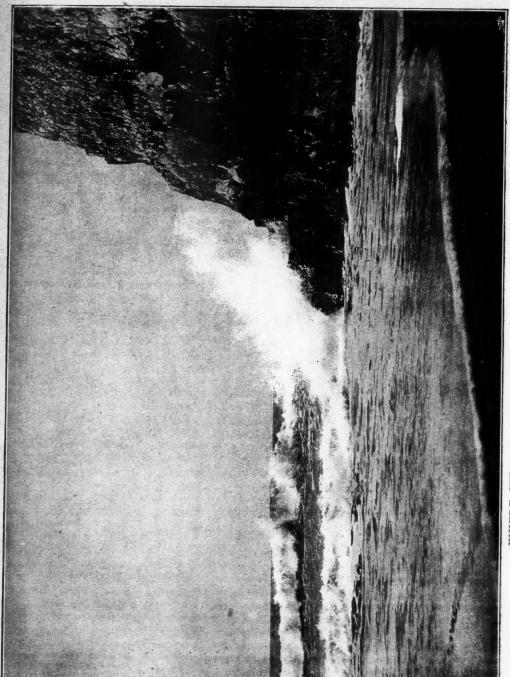
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